THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.01 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed for over the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 22
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 16

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in small type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly, except advertisements must be paid for before first insertion, except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions, without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents per line; regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Isaac Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. Mettenyeldts.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. R. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—H. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, sec'y. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gross, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President; J. B. Holdson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. Mc'Ron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meet in the Opera House every Lord's day, at 3 p. m. and 6½ p. m.
Regular Meeting of the Church for worship, 3 p. m.
Sunday evening Lecture, by E. E. Orvis, 6½ p. m.
The public are cordially invited to attend.
Seats free.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. se

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

D. R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

D. R. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meter at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '75. C. W. MILLER, Sect.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 28'76-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. R. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr. 28'76-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 1, 1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, '73-y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, '74-y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. BERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1, '73-y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road,
BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Ibis, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Belts, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.

Dec. 3, 1875-6m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Inclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it. Address, GILMORE & CO.,
622 F street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 21, '76-tf.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Aetna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	221,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	15,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$118,958,000

March 26, '71—y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. March 19, '76-1y.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

WANTED,

1,000 GOOD MEN
to call at
CROSSLEY'S CARRIAGE SHOP

to inspect his work, and he will guarantee you can make 925 on a first class Top Buggy if you buy of him for cash. I offer for sale at cost,

TEN BUGGIES,
3 PHAETONS,
7 SHIFTING TOP & OPEN BUGGIES

The price of my wagons is as follows:

3 Phaetons, Sarvent pat. wheels, gum top, one for $175, cost.
2 Piano box, portable top, pat. wheels, gum top, one for $176, cost.
5 Piano box, open, patent wheels, steel tire, one for $125, cost.
3 Platform spring wagons, patent wheels, 2 seats, one for $165, cost.

As I am closing out my business the offer I make will stand till the first of July. All work warranted to stand, and are made of good material.

A. S. CROSSLEY.
March 31—3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8, '75ly JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

NEW SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
The undersigned has opened a first-class Eating House in the Exchange Block, formerly occupied by B. Stohner, where his customers will find every thing in his line.
MILTON CHARLES.
Feb 18-3m.

C. M. BROWN,
has removed his Boot and Shoe Store from Brown's Hotel to 1st door above Wagenseller and Sharpless's, Towanda Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. GUERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
Oct. 8, '75-1y W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.
B. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

WOOD PUMPS

Blakslee's Standard Cucumber and Grodon Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade generally, are cordially invited, when in town to the 1st Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

G. G. BLAKSLEE, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila.
March 31—6m.

THE EYE & EAR.

DR. G. C. McDERMOTT

makes the treatment of

Diseases of the Ear & Eye

A SPECIALTY,

and has opened at Williamsport, Pa., an Institution for the treatment and cure of patients suffering from such diseases.

Office Hours.—Until 8 a. m., 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m, call on or address

G. C. McDERMOTT, M. D.,
73 Edwin St., Williamsport, Pa.
April 28-6m.

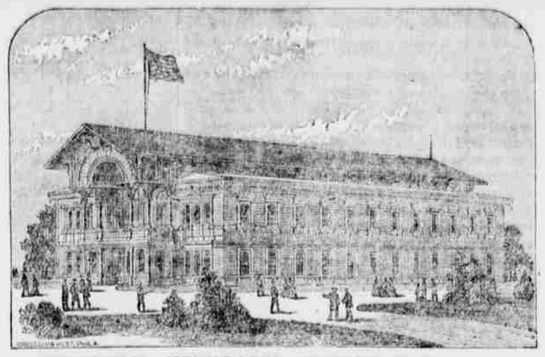
VALUABLE PROPERTY
at
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, two small lots, on each which are erected a frame dwelling house, stable and necessary outbuildings. Also four vacant lots, adjoining the above and of larger size. These lots are on the Main road near Stillwater, Fishing Creek township.

For terms apply to Wm. IKELER,
May 5, '76.-6m. Stillwater, Pa.

BOARDING.

The subscriber is now prepared to receive boarders at his house in Roaringcreek township, situated at what is known as Five Points. The house is conducted on Temperance principles, no intoxicating liquors being sold on the premises. Good rooms, excellent table and the comforts of a private house. Terms reasonable. J. B. KLINGER,
May 5, '76.-1f. Roaring Creek, Pa.



CENTENNIAL NEWSPAPER EXHIBITION BUILDING.

At the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia, a building has been constructed to be used solely for an exhibition of newspapers. It occupies a conspicuous position near the miniature lake, on a line between the United States Government Building and Machinery Hall.

The building is of timber, and very neat. It has length of 67 feet, with a width of 46 feet, and a total height of 33 feet. From the exterior it appears to be in two stories, but the centre of the building is only one story, and is a very fine chamber with ample light and space.

The enterprise is under the control of Geo. P. Rowell, of New York. The COLUMBIAN is on file in the building.

Poetical.

REGRET.

He offered a kiss in the morning—
But I coldly turned away;
For an idle word that I overheard
Had wrangled a night and a day,
I knew in truth it was nothing
That he would have blushed to own.
That point and sting of the trifling thing
Grew out of my heart alone.

But a vexed, unquiet spirit
Weighs no matter aright,
And the sore smart of a jealous heart
Puts reason out of sight.
I let him go in the morning
Without the kiss he sought;
And the day was long, but I nursed my wrong
With many a bitter thought.

One bitter thought, God help me!
Did not enter my brain,
That kiss of mine, by word or sign,
He would never seek again.
But as evening shadows gathered,
My heart began to burn
With a quickened sense of his influence,
And I longed for his return.

Leaning against the window
That overlooked the street,
I strained my ear his step to hear
In the crowd of hurrying feet.
Far off in the dimmest distance,
I should have known it well;
But there came instead a muffled tread
And a sharp alarm of the bell.

Some griefs, though deep and bitter,
Find at last their cures,
But some retain the old, old pain
As long as life endures.
I did not know in the morning
When I coldly turned away,
That I should miss and mourn that kiss
Down to my dying day!

[MARY E. BRADLEY.

THE SONG OF 1876.

Waken, voice of the Land's Devotion!
Spirit of Freedom, awaken all!
Ring, ye shores to the song of Ocean,
Rivers answer and mountains call!
The Golden day has come;
Let every tongue be dumb,
That sounded its malice or murmured its fears;
She hath won her story;
She wears her glory,
We crown her the Land of a Hundred Years!

Out of darkness and toil and danger,
Into the light of Victor's day,
Help to the weak and home to the stranger,
Freedom to all, she hath held her way.
Now Europe's orphan's rest
Upon her mother breast;
The voices of Nations are heard in the cheers
That shall cast upon her
New love and honor,
And crown her the Queen of a hundred years!

North and South we are met as brothers!
East and West we are welded as one;
Right of each shall secure our mothers;
Child of each is her faithful son!
We give thee heart and hand,
Our glorious native Land,
For battle has tried thee and time endears.
We will write thy story,
And keep thy glory
As pure as of old for a Thousand Years!

[BAYARD TAYLOR.

Miscellaneous.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

For five-and-forty years I have borne the name of Peter Smith. Though you have never heard of me, I flatter myself that my family name will be familiar to you. I am quiet in my habits, and, I believe, not disposed to interfere with the rights of other men; yet even this did not avail to save me some ten years since from becoming involved in an affair of honor. Let me tell you how it happened.

At the time of which I speak I was an inmate of Mrs. Jones' family. I use the word inmate advisedly, since it was well known that Mrs. Jones never took boarders. In fact, she expressly gave me to understand that her only inducement in taking me was the pleasure she expected to derive from my society; that she was far above mercenary considerations. Of course I felt flattered by the compliment thus insinuated though I confessed I was somewhat surprised, since all mercenary considerations were disclaimed to be charged a higher rate for board than I ever paid. Still I did not demur, feeling certain that I had at length found a home.

Let me describe Mrs. Jones, my hostess. Physically speaking, I should say that she came of a great family, her proportions being most aristocratic. In her demeanor toward me she was always very gracious and condescending, for which I felt properly grateful. She always came to the table arrayed in stiff satin, the very rustle of which betrayed her consequence, and impressed me with my comparative insignificance.

Mrs. Jones had a daughter, by the name Sophronia. In external appearance she was quite unlike her parent, being exceedingly tall and slender; while the other is exceedingly short and dumpy. In a copy of verses which she was kind enough to show me, some enthusiastic young man had the temerity to call her a sylph. I do not know much about sylphs, never having seen one to my knowledge; but I question much whether sylphs have red hair, or noses with an upward tendency. I have my doubts also as to whether sylphs squint. Still I am far from denying that Miss Sophronia Jones was a sylph, since that belief evidently afforded her satisfaction.

Mrs. Jones' table was admirably adapted for a valetudinarian. There he would find no dishes of unwholesome richness—nothing, indeed, that was calculated to induce excessive eating. If, as some physicians have declared, health is best preserved by always rising from the table with an appetite, I was never in fairer way to secure its blessings than when enjoying the genteel insufficiency of Mrs. Jones' hospitality.

About a month after my arrival, conversation turned, at the dinner table, upon a concert which was to be given the same evening by Signora Falfalini. I have a poor memory for Italian names, but this is the name, to the best of my recollection.

"I wish I could go, ma," said the fair Sophronia.

"So you could, my dear," replied Mrs. Jones, "if you had a gentleman protector."

Thereupon she began to disclaim against the customs of society which preclude a lady's attending a place of amusement without a gentleman, lamenting that Sophronia had on this account been more than once debarred from gratifying her exquisite taste in music.

Of course I could not in politeness refrain from offering my escort, although I should thereby be prevented from attending the weekly meeting of the club of which I was a member.

Sophronia was in great confusion, and she could not think of troubling me.

I began to hope that she would not, but the mother quickly silenced scruples by saying that she was a silly girl, (thirty-five if she's a day,) and that she must not think of refusing.

Sophronia made no further objections, and I had the pleasure of paying a high price for a couple of tickets.

Nature not having bestowed on me a musical ear, I could enter but indifferently into the rapture of my companion, who pronounced Signora Falfalini's singing divine, although she considered her quite devoid of personal attractions. The Signora being built after the same model as Sophronia, I quite agreed with her in this bit of criticism.

"Do you know," simpered my companion, confidingly, "I have myself thought at times that I was designed by nature for a prima donna, or an opera singer, like Signora Falfalini?"

"Then why do you not become one?" I enquired.

"Because ma had such an objection to anything of a public character. She felt that I should be demeaned by so doing, and advised me to content myself with contributing to the gratification of my friends at home. You have never heard me sing, I think."

I had, at times, heard a shrill voice, in a very high key, as I sat in my room, which had struck me as far from agreeable. I thought it best, however, without mentioning this, to utter a simple negative.

"You must not expect much," continued Sophronia; "my voice is rough and uncultivated. Ma is always telling me that I ought to devote more attention to it; but I can never sing except when inspiration seizes me. If you will come in to-morrow evening I will sing to you, if you would like."

I expressed my thanks for this disinterested kindness, and, as the concert was finished, proceeded to escort the lady home.

As we were making our way through the crowd it chanced that some one, accidentally or otherwise, jostled my companion.

She immediately seized my arm convulsively and informed me that she had been insulted.

"Who did it?" stammered I, for I confess my courage is not of the highest order.

In reply Sophronia pointed out a small man with a fierce moustache, who was standing at a little distance.

Mentally deciding that it might not be prudent to have an altercation with such a person, I hastened to assure my companion that it might have been an accident.

"No," said she, very decidedly. "It was not an accident. It was intentional. I wish you to demand an apology in my name."

"Don't you think it would be better," said I, in great embarrassment, "to treat him with silent contempt?"

Sophronia was by no means of this opinion. Accordingly I approached the gentleman, who appeared still more formidable on a nearer view, and asked, in what was intended to be a resolute tone, "What he meant by insulting the lady under my charge?"

"Sir-r-r!" he ejaculated, wheeling sharply around.

I repeated my request in a fainter tone, and suggested that I trusted it was accidental on his part.

Stroking his moustache very fiercely, he informed me that he had no explanation to make; that if I wished to hear from him at any time, I should have an opportunity, and forthwith presented his card. Without stopping to look at it, I slunk away in the crowd and soon reached home.

My companion intimated that she supposed I should seek satisfaction in the usual way.

I said something indistinctly—I am not sure exactly what—and very thankfully took leave of the fair Sophronia in the entry.

Reaching my chamber, I examined the card which had been placed in my hand, and found inscribed thereon the name of Captain Achilles Brown, Astor House. Very probably he was distinguished by the same qualities which characterized his great namesake, and it made me shiver even to think of a conflict with him. Resolving that I would at least take every possible means to avoid it, I went to bed and sank into a slumber disturbed by frightful dreams, in which I fancied myself shot through the heart by the terrible Achilles Brown.

Early next morning, while in the momentary expectation of hearing the breakfast bell, I was startled by a knock at the door. Immediately afterward entered a tall man, "bearded like a pard." He introduced himself to me as a cousin of Sophronia, and intimated that, having heard of my difficulty of the previous evening, he had come to offer his services as my second.

Thanking him for his kindness, I said that I had not, as yet, decided to call out the gentleman in question.

"Not yet decided?" repeated my visitor, springing to his feet, causing me thereby to recede two paces, in some personal apprehension. "Not yet decided! But perhaps I do not understand you."

I intimated, rather uncomfortably, that I had conscientious scruples against the practice of the duello.

"Conscientious fiddlesticks!" interrupted my visitor. "Sir, you must fight. There is no alternative. A lady has been insulted while under your protection. That lady is my cousin. Unless you take notice of it, I must.

"But you have no quarrel with Capt. Brown," I said.

"You misunderstand me, said he, gravely. "Unless you challenge Capt. Brown, I shall understand it as a personal disrespect to my cousin, and shall challenge you. Choose which of us you will fight."

This was said so resolutely that I succumbed at once. I reflected that, while ther was equal danger to be incurred in a duel with my visitor, there would be less credit.

"Shall I write the missive?" inquired my companion, who called himself Lieutenant Eustace.

"Yes," said I, faintly.

He sat down at my desk, and in a few minutes produced the following:

"Sir: You grossly insulted a young lady, while under my protection, last evening. As a man of honor, I call upon you for ample apology, or for the usual satisfaction accorded in such cases. I send them by Lieut. Eustace, who is authorized to act as my friend.

Yours, etc., PETER SMITH.

"Captain Achilles Brown."

Having signed this, with some misgivings, I inquired as to the character of Captain Brown.

"I don't know much about him," said my friend, "but I suppose he is a regular fire eater."

This was satisfactory—very.

"Suppose," said I, in a tremulous voice, "you erase the word 'ample' before 'apology.' I consider apology sufficient."

"But I shall not," was the lieutenant's emphatic reply.

There was no more to be said. He departed with his missive; and I was left in no very enviable frame of mind. On his return, "Has he apologized?" I inquired, eagerly.

"Not a bit of it," was the reply; "he vows that he will shed the last drop of his blood first."

"What a sanguinary monster he must be," was my internal reflection.

"The meeting is appointed for to-morrow morning, an hour before sun-rise," resumed the lieutenant. "It is to take place at Hoboken; weapons, pistols; distance, fifteen paces."

"Isn't that rather near?" I ventured to remark.

"Near? Of course you want it near. You will be more likely to hit your man.

"And he will be more likely to hit me," I replied.

"Of course," was the reply. "You must take your chances of that."

I could not help wondering whether he would be so cool about it if he were the principal, and I the second. In fact I have always observed that seconds are much more scrupulous about the honor of their principals than they are disposed to be about their own. I suppose it is human nature. I think it altogether likely that I should make a very fierce second.

"I suppose you are used to pistols?" remarked my friend.

Used to pistols! I remember once having fired one as a boy, to the imminent danger of my little sister's life. Since then I had not had one in my hands.

As I strolled out into the streets in an unhappy frame of mind, a newsboy thrust into my hand a daily paper, which I mechanically bought. Glancing over the columns, I observed that a boat was advertised as about to start that day for Havana. The hour of departure was 4 in the afternoon. A sudden thought struck me. Would it not be much better to embark for Cuba than to remain behind to be shot?—a result which the state of my nerves and my want of practice with the pistol rendered altogether probable.

With new-born alacrity, I immediately repaired to the boat, and demanded to see the agent. He informed me that the boat would positively start at the hour indicated.

I asked to see the list of passengers.

Running my eyes casually down the list, my heart beat quickly as they fell upon the last name. Could it be possible that my opponent, Captain Achilles Brown, had secured passage? What could be his motive?

"When did this gentleman book his name as a passenger?" I inquired.

"Not half an hour since."

"Did he understand that the boat started to-day?"

"Yes; he made particular enquiries on that point."

"Will you describe him to me? Is he tall?"

"Yes, quite so."

"And has a black moustache?"

"Yes."

"A dark complexion and wears a large cloak?",

"Precisely. You know him, then?"

"Very slightly," said I, carelessly.

"By the way, I don't think I shall be able to get away for a week. I won't engage to-day."

"We would give you good accommodations."

"No doubt of that. On the whole, you need not mention to Captain Brown that anyone inquired for him."

My heart bounded with exultation, as with some difficulty I realized that my opponent, whom I had dreaded so much, was about to leave the country from fear of encountering me.

What a joke that was! I laughed all the way home, though I endeavored to preserve my gravity. On the way home I purchased a brace of pistols, which I ostentatiously displayed on reaching my boarding-house.

"To think you should risk your life for me," simpered the fair Sophronia.

"Miss Sophronia," said I, with suitable fierceness, "no one with impunity shall insult a lady while under my protection."

During a portion of the afternoon I practiced shooting at a mark, and was never more lively that at the tea table. Lieutenant Eustace, who was present, seemed considerably surprised at the change in my demeanor, and was evidently puzzled to account for it.

After tea I invited the company to witness my will, which I had drawn up for the sake of producing an impression. It proved a master stroke. I noticed that Lieutenant Eustace treated me with increasing respect, while Sophronia repeated several times under her breath, but loud enough for me to hear, "brave man!"

All this I enjoyed, and took the opportunity to severely discourse upon the sacredness of honor, in defense of which I asserted that any man ought to be willing to lay down his life.

In the course of the afternoon I had the pleasure of witnessing the sailing of the Ariel, with Captain Brown on board. Whether this circumstance had anything to do with inspiring in me these elevated sentiments, I leave the reader to judge.

The next morning, at an early hour, I proceeded to the field with my second.

Captain Achilles Brown was nowhere to be seen.

I professed a great deal of disappointment and insisted on waiting three hours to allow him time to appear. All, however, testified to the remarkable courage which I displayed under the circumstances, and tendered their congratulations. The affair found its way into the papers, and I found myself at once elevated into a hero. I could not walk Broadway without being pointed out as the celebrated duelist. Among the ladies, particularly, I became an object of great attention—a circumstance that may well excite surprise when it is considered that my only claims to their regard lay in my having been implicated in an affair which the moral sense of the community condemns.

Soon afterward I left my boarding place, to the great regret of the fair Sophronia. I afterward learned that, had I shown the white feather, it was arranged that Lieutenant Eustace should force me into a marriage with his cousin, on pain of a duel with himself. The extraordinary show of courage which I exhibited imposed upon him to such an extent that he did not think it advisable to offer the alternative lest I should accept the duel.

I have heard nothing of Captain Achilles Brown since the memorable day on which he did me the service to sail for Cuba. Had he possessed a little more courage I shudder to think what might have been the result.

THE TWO WEBSTERS.—When Mr. Webster visited England, after he had attained fame enough to precede him, an English gentleman took him one day to see Lord Brougham. The eminent Briton received our Daniel with such coolness that he was glad to get away and back to his rooms. The friend who had taken him at once returned to Lord Brougham in haste and anger.

"My lord, how could you behave with such unseemly rudeness and discourtesy to so great a lawyer and statesman? It was insulting to him and has filled me with mortification."

"Why, what on earth have I done, and whom have I been rude to?"

"To Daniel Webster, of the Senate of the United States."

"Great Jupiter, what a blunder! I thought it was that fellow Webster who made a dictionary and nearly ruined the English language."

Then the Great Chancellor quickly hunted up the American Senator, and having other tastes in common besides law and politics, they made a royal night of it.—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for June.*

ALTITUDE FASCINATION.—Jumping from points of elevation is a fashion of suicide. To stand on an elevated site exercises a singular fascination over some people,

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 26, 1876.

CABINET CHANGES.

Grant has again surprised not only the nation, but his own party and intimate friends by nominating Attorney General Pierrepont to be Minister to England, Secretary of War Taft to fill his place, and J. Don Cameron, a son of Simon Cameron, to be Secretary of War. These unexpected appointments, towards the close of Grant's administration, and just before the meeting of the Republican National Convention, have a deep significance, and have set politicians to pondering. It is not because he has simply made a change, because he has done that so often, that few can remember who the different members of his Cabinet have been. It is also note-worthy that his appointees heretofore have been a weak or unknown men.

The question is, why should these particular men be appointed at this particular time. Pierrepont, although he did not figure to advantage in the whisky trials, will make a passable Embassador, and is certainly an improvement on the now disgraced Schenck. Judge Taft will be somewhat at home in the Department of Justice, and we hope will prove to be a creditable officer.

But then comes Don Cameron as Secretary of War,—the manipulator of Pennsylvania politics,—the leader of the Treasury Ring—and the head of the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnatti! He sought a Cabinet appointment before, was snubbed, and from that date to this, he, and his father, have borne secret enmity to Grant. In fact, so far was this carried that in a previous State Convention Hartranft received instructions for President. It is evident that a truce has been patched up, and that Grant not only proposes to use the Pennsylvania delegation, *but to have at the head of the War Department an unscrupulous leader.* The effect will be twofold that unless they obey the wishes of the President, the army and patronage—their main dependence—will be withheld, and Democratic success will be assured. They may be told that obedience will be quick to act. It is a threat of Grant or Conkling on one side, or Democratic success on the other. Those who know Grant must know that he never gives up a purpose.

Of course this triumph for the Camerons, Forney and Kelley may protest, but they are under the iron wheel.

As to Don, he has capacity for the office, but no more honesty than his father. The father held the same port-folio, but on account of his numerous war jobs was banished to the snows of Russia by Lincoln. He can justly regard the appointment of his son as a vindication of himself. The old song is right.

"There's old Simon Cameron and young Don Cameron,
Who is old Simon Cameron's son,
And young Don Cameron will be Simon Cameron,
When old Simon Cameron's gone."

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDER TRIALS.

The trial of the Molly Maguire murderers at Pottsville continues to attract much attention, particularly throughout the anthracite coal fields. The five first arrested for the murder of a policeman Yost were confident of acquittal until they heard the evidence of McParlan, the Pinkerton detective, who went to Schuylkill county, and staid there, joining the murderous Mollies in April, 1874, since which time he has lived and associated with them for the purpose of ferreting out their crimes. The trial is not yet concluded, but there is little hope for the prisoners, unless McParlan's evidence is contradicted. Mrs. Kerrigan, wife of the man who made the confessions as to the murder, was sworn, and said Kerrigan left home on the evening of July 5th, having a loaded pistol in his possession, and that he didnot return until the morning following, when he told her he had shot Yost. It will be remembered that Kerrigan swore or stated in his confession the McGehan and Boyle, did the shooting, and that he merely led them to the mountains subsequently. Mrs. Kerrigan is the first witness yet produced to prove that Kerrigan ever admitted to any one that he committed the deed. The first part of her testimony, however, corroborates that of Kerrigan.

There are now eighteen of the Mollies in the Pottsville jail, in all, on charges of murder.

These arrests have created great commotion, and many more will doubtless follow. Other detectives, it is said, have been in the society, and when the proper time comes will also testify. The whole infernal workings of the gang is being exposed, and the order will doubtless be thoroughly crushed. The Pottsville *Standard* says of the trials: "The criminals now on trial may be safely left to the tender mercies of the law, and after justice has avenged her cause, the future may be reasonably expected to take care of itself. There can be no mistaking the temper of the public mind on this question. The law has once more asserted its majesty in Schuylkill county, and the sanctity of human life will hereafter be recognized by all classes of our population more completely than it has been for the last twenty years."

The illness of one of the jurors has delayed the trial, and should he not recover, the whole thing will have to be gone over again. After the testimony that has been given, it would be impossible to get another jury in Schuylkill county in which case there will probably be a change of venue. The cost to the County is already estimated at $100,000.

Fitzhugh.

The Doorkeeper of the House, has written a friend a pompous letter, which plainly shows him to be an egotistical ass. He should be promptly removed, and steps have been taken by the Democrats to secure that result. As there is a dearth of Republican campaign material they are having the letter lithographed, and are using it as a campaign document. It will hurt no one because the Democrats are not responsible for Fitzhugh's silly expressions, and besides propose his removal. Unlike their opponents, they do not apologize for the knaves or fools within their ranks. In this connection, however, we would suggest to our opponents, the propriety of sending out as an additional document a lithograph of Hartranft's famous letter to "Dear Yerkes," or Forney's endorsement of Evans and voucher for moneys received in that swindle, or Coffey's celebrated letter in regard to "Addition, Division, and Silence."

We would also mention the fact that in the last Congress two Republican Doorkeepers received bribes to the amount of $16,000 as was abundantly proven before an investigating committee of party friends, *and were retained in office.* We can stand all such camparisons.

LATER.—The Democratic House has very properly discharged the fellow.

A WARNING FROM FORNEY.

It would seem that there is less harmony among the Republicans on the financial question than among the Democrats. But it is no more a party question than that of Tariff. The views of members on both of these subjects are controlled by their location or the interests of their immediate constituents. We believe, therefore, that the proper way to dispose of the question is relegate to the people of each Congressional District, and in this manner all shades of opinion on the question can be fully represented.

Speaking of this subject, the *Press* in speaking of the Ohio Democratic Platform, condenses its cardinal points as follows:

First, the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption of specie payments law; second, the defeat of all schemes for resumption involving contraction of the currency, perpetuation of bank issues, and the increase of the interest burden of the debt; third, the gradual and early substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes; and fourth, the issue by the General Government alone of all the circulating medium, whether paper or metallic. The fifth, sixth, and seventh are a simple elaboration of these great ideas: "Fifth, no forced inflation, no forced contraction, but a sound currency equal to the wants of trade and industry, to be regulated in volume, and gradually equalized with gold by means of appropriate legislation, such as making it receivable for customs and interconvertible at the pleasure of the holder with a bond bearing an interest not to exceed three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., payable in gold, so that the volume of currency shall not be determined by the pleasure or caprice of either Congress or the banks; sixth, a graduated income tax to meet, at least, the premium on gold needed to pay interest on the public debt; seventh, that public policy and a sense of common justice require that the silver issued by the Government should be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, and that we demand the unconditional repeal of the so called silver act, so far as the same limits the amount for which said silver coinage shall be a legal tender; eighth, that we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and denounce the Republican scheme of resumption as intended and operating through a large increase of the bonded debt, sudden and enormous contraction of the currency, to double the burdens of taxation, rob debtors of their property, paralyze productive and commercial industries, cast laborers out of employment, and fill the land with want and misery, for the wicked purpose of doubling the values of money securities and subjugating the mass of the people to the imperious sway of a money oligarchy." It is true, these declarations were only successful in the Ohio Democratic Convention after a long struggle, but they are undoubtedly the sentiments of the large majority of the people of both parties in that State. Here, at least, the Democracy are consistent, if not argumentative, but in general their ideas are, we believe, those in which the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania concur. They are substantial echoes to the ideas of Mr. Carey, Judge Kelley, and the liberal and intelligent thinkers among our manufacturing and producing classes. No party that repudiates these ideas can win in November, and the only party the record of which has been steadily in support of them is the Republican party. The Democracy of Ohio are simply driven into their acceptance by the stress of the times, by the necessities of their own people, and by the stern logic of facts! Politicians and President-makers should observe this new movement and be warned in time.

WHY THEY ARE SORRY.

A number of our Republican exchanges dare not openly defend the "crookedness" of Belknap, Babcock, Robeson, Schenck, and hosts of other prominent Republicans, but endeavor to parry the blow, by the reviving dead war issues. Some say they are sorry but their grief is best illustrated by the following anecdote:

A minister examined his school-boys thus: 'What is the meaning of the word repentant?'

'Please, sir, don't know.'

'Now if I had stolen a loaf of bread, what should I be?'

'Please, sir, locked up.'

"Well, should I feel sorry?"

'Yes.'

"Well, why should I feel sorry?'

'Please, sir, 'cause you was cotched,'

GRANT'S DISCRIMINATION.

On the evening of the 22nd, J. D. Cameron was tendered a serenade in honor of his appointment as Secretary of War. Speeches were made, and among others who were called upon, was Judge McConaughy of Adams, who in the course of his remarks said:

I desire to say, as you have called upon me to speak at the moment, that the events of the day confirm the judgment of the past history of General Grant in his wonderful power of discrimination in the selection of the men about him for the execution of the work he has to do. In all periods of the world there have been men who have betrayed their trusts. It has occurred in the past and must be expected to occur in the future, but the selection made by General Grant this day, and confirmed immediately by the Senate of the United States, vindicates his character of discrimination in the selection of the men who shall constitute his cabinet and his advisers.

We concur. Grant has a "wonderful power of discrimination" in the selection of his tools, never having made but two or three mistakes. Bristow was a little out of the usual run, being an honest, and able man and possibly the President has, by mistake, selected a few more of the same kind, but not often. Belknap and Babcock were not experts, and consequently were caught in the "execution of the work he has to do" and Grant promptly accepted their resignations. He must have keen men about him; no bunglers need apply. Don Cameron is a good man for the place. His experience in politics, and the advantage of being the son of his father will enable him to so administer his office that no one will ever trap him. The Great Discriminator discriminates wisely.

CUSTER.

In no case has the littleness of Grant been more transparent than in his treatment of his former brother officers. When General of our armies he was jealous of their fame, and at all times indulged in petty persecution. Since he became President, his associates have been of the lowest class, —of men who pandered to his vanity, and sensual tastes, whilst such men as Hancock were ostracised. And now his petty spite has fallen upon Custer, the gallant cavalry leader, because in answer to a summons he appeared before a Congressional Committee, *and told the truth.* True, the facts were damaging to the Administration, but the fault is with the President who permitted his relatives, the Whiskey and other rings to dictate to him. It will be a glorious day when this puppet President ends his term, "and goes to merited oblivion, unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Ex-Senator Carl Schurz made a very expressive description of the present condition of American blind partizan politics at the recent New York Conference. He said he was "on the fence," because the mud on both sides was just now too deep for him to drop in. A good many more are of the same opinion. The men who run the party machine will have to clear away much of this mud if they expect them to run easily. The Independents are sure to be heard in the coming election, and the party that supplements its "reform" resolutions by presenting genuine reform candidates whom the people can trust will be likely to get the full benefit of the independent vote.—*Ledger.*

The New Game Law.

Synopsis of the Several Sections

The act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish passed on the last day of the session. As the act materially differs from the laws on the subject in operation, an abstract made by the *Patriot* is appended.

The first section prohibits the killing of elk or wild deer except from October 1 to January 1. The sale of elk, wild deer or fresh venison is not allowed within the above period. The killing of any fawn when it is spotted coat, the chasing of elk or wild deer with dogs or the killing in the waters of any elk or wild deer or fawn which has been driven thereto by dogs are prohibited. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, wild deer or fawn so killed, pursued or trapped, or fresh elk, wild deer or fawn skin had in his possession. Provided if any person having an elk or wild deer between January 1 and October 1 can show that the animal was killed within the time prescribed by law or outside the state, he shall not be liable to the penalty. Constables or other town officials are authorized to kill dogs that habitually pursue elk, wild deer or fawn, and the owner of such is liable to ten dollars fine for every elk, wild deer or fawn killed by such dog. A concluding proviso of the section says this act shall be construed as not to change or alter exceptions of any counties heretofore made in any act of assembly prohibiting running deer with dogs.

Section two imposes a penalty of five dollars for each gray, black or fox squirrel killed or had in possession between January 1 and July 1.

Section three imposes a penalty of five dollars for each rabbit killed or had in possession between December 15 and October 15. The hunting of rabbits with ferrets is prohibited under a penalty of ten dollars for each rabbit so killed.

Section four imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any wild duck or goose with a swivel or punt gun or with any gun other than such guns as are raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder.

Section five imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any wild turkey or wood or summer duck between January 1 and August 15

Section six imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any upland or grass plover between January 1 and August 15.

Section seven imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any woodcock between January 1 and July 4.

Section eight imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any quail or Virginia partridge between December 15 and October 15.

Section nine imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between January 1 and October 1.

Section ten imposes a penalty of five dollars for killing any railbird or reedbird except in September, October and November.

Section eleven imposes a penalty of five dollars for killing any nighthawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, marten, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar, bird, tanager, catbird, bluebird or any other insectiverous bird.

The twelfth section provides that such birds may be killed for the purpose of scientific investigation or having the same stuffed or set up as a specimen.

Section thirteen imposes a penalty of ten dollars for robbing or destroying eggs or nests of any wild bird except those of predatory birds as are distructive of game and insectiverous birds. Eggs are allowed to be taken for scientific purposes.

Section fourteen imposes a penalty of twenty dollars for killing, catching or discharging any firearms at any wild pigeon whilst on its nesting ground or in any manner disturbing such nesting ground or the birds thereon or discharging any firearms within one-fourth mile of the place, or shooting at, maiming or killing any wild pigeon within its roostings.

Section fifteen imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing or taking any wild turkey ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, rail or reed bird or rabbit by means of any blind, trap, snare, net or any device. A proviso permits individuals or associations, for the protection, preservation and propagation of game, to gather alive, by nets or traps, with the will and consent of the owners of the land, quail, or Virginia partridges, from December 20 to February 1, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter.

Section sixteen imposes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for hunting or fishing on Sunday.

Section seventeen imposes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for catching or killing speckeled trout with any device but rod, hood and line, except for propagation or scientific investigation, or for placing any set lines in waters inhabited by the fish.

Section eighteen imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any salmon or speckled trout save only during April, May, June, July, and the first fifteen days of August. The catching of trout by any person with nets in waters owned by himself, to stock other waters, is allowed.

Section nineteen provides that no person shall kill or expose for sale any lake trout in the months of December, January and February, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish.

Section twenty imposes a penalty of $100 for trespassing on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring after public notice shall have been given. The section only applies to such ponds, etc., as shall be and are improved by the owners or lessees for propagation of fish or game fish.

Section twenty-one imposes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for placing any set nets, fish baskets, pond nets, gill nets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush and facine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish or otherwise, in the nature of seines, in the waters of the commonwealth, provided that nothing in the act shall prohibit the fishing with gill nets in tidal waters.

Section twenty-two imposes a penalty of ten dollars for catching or killing, at any time save only with rod, hook and line, or scroll, any black bass, pickerel pike, or Susquehanna salmon, or for catching any of these fishes between July 1 and March 1, except alive for stocking other waters. A proviso declares that the section shall not apply to the waters of Lake Erie, except in the ponds on the island or peninsula forming the north and east shores of the harbor of Erie.

Section twenty-three imposes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for catching or killing fish in any of the inland waters inhabited by speckled trout or black bass, by means of any net or device in the nature thereof the meshes or open spaces in which shall be less than three inches, provided that nothing herein shall authorize the catching of speckled trout by means of any device, save only by rod, hook and line, except for propagation and to stock other waters.

Section twenty-four provides that it shall not be lawful to catch any speckled trout, black bass or other fish by shutting or drawing off any portion of the waters in the State, or by dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein when the waters shall be wholly or in part drawn off, except by order State, fishery commissioners. The placing of any explosive substance, with intent to catch any fish, is prohibited. The penalty for violating this section is fifty dollars.

Section twenty-five authorizes the board of fish commissioners, on the application in writing of ten or more citizens of any county, to appoint one or more fish wardens or water bailiffs, provided that persons so appointed shall receive no compensation from the State.

Section twenty-six provides that any person who may sell or have in his possession any pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse or quail for fifteen days after the time limited for killing the game, shall not be liable to a penalty provided he shall prove that such birds were killed within the period allowed by this act or were killed outside the limits of the State at some place where the law did not forbid the killing.

Section twenty-seven provides that any person summarily convicted before a justice of the peace or alderman shall be sentenced to pay the fines provided in this act, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the county in which the offence is committed. The defendant can appeal to the court of quarter session should he be dissatisfied. On conviction, unless he pays the penalty, he shall be committed to jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

The succeeding three sections provide that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any persons from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets in waters owned by himself for the purpose of stocking other waters; to prevent any person from taking fish from private ponds or springs owned by him and used for cultivating fish; to prevent the catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets for angling or scientific purposes; to apply to any stream forming the boundary line between this and any other state over which this state has concurrent jurisdiction with such state, so far as such streams form such boundary line, nor to any lake partly within the boundaries of this state.

Section thirty-one repeals all acts inconsistent with this act.

Confiding, ignorant of the ways of hypocritical demagogues, and almost helpless as the enfranchised slaves were at the close of the war, there were conscienceless scoundrels pretending to their peculiar friends, who robbed them by means of the "Frenchmen's Bank." They robbed others, but their basest crime was the robbery of the savings of the liberated slaves. The testimony just reported on this subject is disgraceful to the country and to the age. It seems that but little of the millions of money deposited will ever be got out of the assets—more than half of it is out of mortal reach, but are the rascals who robbed them out of reach too?—*Ledger.*

The following statement of church property in the United States, belonging to different denominations, is according to the most recent gathered statistics: Methodist $66,854,121; Roman Catholic, $56,905,556; Presbyterian, $53,265,256,; Baptist, $41, 608, 108; Episcopalian, $36, 514, 549; Congregationalist, $25, 069, 698; Reformed Church, $14, 134, 170; Lutheran, $14, 917, 747.

Headache arises from different causes. Congestive Headache is produced by an undue quantity of blood in the brain, to which high livers, robust people and young women are liable. Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills regulate the bowels and thus divert the current of blood from the brain.

Candidates.

(We are authorized to announce the following persons as candidates for the offices named, subject to the Democratic rules of Columbia county:)

FOR SHERIFF,
HENRY DOAK,
of Briarcreek.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

JOHN LAYCOCK,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN K. GROTZ,
of Bloomsburg.

HENRY D. KNORR,
of Centre.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
SAMUEL SNYDER,
of Mifflin.

JAMES LAKE,
of Scott.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
of Benton.

DAVID DEMOTT,
of Greenwood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION HOTEL,
1334 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THOMAS S. WEBB, Proprietor.
J. MURRAY WEBB, Supt.
Centennial visitors will find this a first-class Hotel and the terms reasonable. May 26-1m.

SMEDLEY HOUSE,
1227 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THOMAS S. WEBB, Proprietor.
J. MURRAY WEBB, Supt.
2d Centennial visitors will find this a first-class stopping place. Arrangements can be made by correspondence. May 26-1m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1876,

at one o'clock p. m., all that certain real estate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded on the north by a lot of A. B. Fortner, south by a lot of Patrick Murphy, east by an alley, and west by Locust Avenue; said lot being 60 feet front and 140 feet in depth, whereon are erected a one-story frame stable, bake-oven and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Hannon.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot of George Hassert and Peter Harman, on the east by an alley, on the south by public road, and on the west by ——, the said lot being 124 feet front and 124 feet in depth, both more or less, whereon are erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of August Freund.

ALSO,

At the same place, at two o'clock p. m. of said day, all the following real estate, situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, bounded on the south by a public road, north by Uriah and Levi McAfee, on the east by Abraham McAfee and on the west by G. P. Brobach; containing 65 acres, more or less, whereon are erected five two-story tenement houses.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of C. R. Barnes

ALSO,

At the same place, at 2½ o'clock p. m. of said day, all that certain lot of land situate in Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by land of Butler Edgar, on the south by Main Street, and on the west by an alley; being 52 feet front and 150 feet in depth, whereon are erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Elisha B. Pursel.

ALSO,

At the same place at 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, all that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, bounded by lands of George Bower on the east, by the heirs of Stephen Adams and Tobias Smith on the north, by the heirs of John Mosteller, deceased, and others on the south, and by lands of heirs of George Evans on the west; whereon are erected a frame grist mill, brick store and dwelling, and two dwelling houses and outbuildings; containing sixty acres, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of George Belford.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the south by lands of Weaver Helvis, on the west by Jenny's alley, on the north by Fourth Street, and fronting on the east on Market street forty-four feet; whereon are erected two two-story frame houses and outbuildings; the lot is well fruited. The lot will be sold in two parcels to suit purchasers.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Jesse Coleman.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain lot of land situate in the village of Espy, Columbia county, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by Market street, on the south by Main street, and on the west by land of Stephen Pettit; whereon are erected a large hotel, a large stable, and outbuildings. Said lot being in front on Main street about sixty-three feet, and being in depth one hundred and seventy-three feet, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of William Pettit.

CHAS. S. FORNWALD,
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, May 26, 1876. Sheriff.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,

NEW REVISED EDITION.—150,000 articles, 3,000 engravings, and 18 splendid maps. The BEST BOOK of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 20 cents. AGENTS WANTED.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Phila.
Apr 28—1y.

AGENTS WANTED for the new historical work,
OUR WESTERN BORDER.
A complete and graphic history of American pioneer life ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Its thrilling conflicts of red and white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays, scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, camp life and sports. A book for old and young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCurdy & Co., Phila. May 26-4w.

MIND Reading, Psychomancy, Fascination soul charming, mesmerism, and marriage guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly, 400 pages. By mail, 50 cents. Hunt & Co. 139 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia. D & Co. May 26-4w.

Men are earning $40 to $120 per week in selling
OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS RESOURCES.
Complete in the thrilling history of two eventful years, also of the great Exhibition, grand in describing of our mighty resources in agriculture, commerce, mines, manufactures, natural wonders, riches, industries, profusely illustrated. A "Century" Map and "Birds-Eye View" free. Sells marvellously fast. 1,000 more agents wanted quickly for this, and our standard "LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE," 60,000 already sold, also new Bibles, 50 to 400 illustrations, low as no equal. For extra terms write to Hubbard Bros., publishers, Philadelphia. D & Co, May 26-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WM. R. LEWIS, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the estate of William R. Lewis, late of Mt Pleasant, Columbia County deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Sylvester Kitchen. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.
SYLVESTER KITCHEN,
May 19, 76-6t. Administrator.

A NEW MUSTARD PLASTER.
The medical value of a mustard plaster is understood in every family. Much time is spent in preparing a poultice and often the mustard is of poor quality and will not act, causing great suffering. This trying inconvenience is now perfectly overcome by Benson's Prepared Mustard Plaster. It is a great improvement on the ordinary mustard poultice. Any physician and can be applied and removed without discoloring the clothing or soiling the skin. It does not deteriorate with age. It is always reliable, as only the best quality of mustard is used in its preparation. It is ready for use any moment, by simply dipping it in water. It is sold in half yard pieces at 25 cents per roll. If your druggist can not supply you send price to us.
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
May 19, 76.— Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

LADIES, DON'T
permit the peculiarities of climate and season, or the impurities of skin, to annoy you, as every lady can have a clear and pure complexion by using
GOLDWINS DANISH POWDER.
This remedy is a recent discovery in the medical science. It unites chemically with the poisonous secretions that produce eruptions and renders them inert. It will cure the most obstinate and unsightly pimples on the face in from ten to twenty days, and is the only article ever offered in the country that will effectually and permanently remove the ugly flesh worms that disfigure the faces of so many persons of both sexes. Incurable freckles (so-called) vanished by its continued use. It may be used like an ordinary toilet powder, and aside from its medical properties, is superior to the finest pearl powders. It is so impalpable that, while it beautifies the dullest complexion, its use cannot be detected. The preparation is now first offered for sale in the United States, put up in packages especially intended for mailing, and will be sent (post-paid) to any address on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. Sample box 50 cents. Try it. B. W. ARMSTRONG & CO., Sole Agents, 731 Sansom St., Philad'a.
In ordering, please state where you saw this advertisement. May. 19, 76.—tf.

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS.
Strictly Pure White Lead
MONTOUR WHITE LEAD
MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN.
All of which are guaranteed to be ground in
PURE LINSEED OIL.
SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD AND PRICE LIST, GRATIS.
HENRY S. REAY,
Sole Manufacturer,
RUPERT, PA.
Also, finely ground Bone Dust and complete Bone Manure for sale in quantities to suit.
May 5, '76.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DEBORAH RICHARD, DECEASED
Letters of Administration on the estate of Deborah Richard, late of the township of Catawissa, county of Columbia, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram J. Reeder, of Catawissa township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.
HIRAM J. REEDER,
W. L. EYERLY, Administrator.
Attorney for Estate.
May 25-6w.

The Cook's Companion,
Improved Kitchen Slicing Utensil.
A novel Household Article for slicing BREAD, MEAT, SAUSAGE, NOODLES, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, CANDY, &c., &c.
The Machine is easy to regulate, and very simple to use. It takes up but little room in the kitchen. GROCERS, BUTCHERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and EVERY FAMILY should have one.
Price $4, and cheap at that.
Call and see them in Work at the Furniture Store of
E. R. FURMAN,
Sole Agent for Columbia county.
May 26-3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
May 26—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TO CENTENNIAL VISITORS.
C. W. Zyes and Dr. A. P. Heller of Millville, Columbia county, Pa., have erected a neat and comfortable boarding house at Philadelphia for the reception of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition. They are now prepared to receive boarders at all times and at reasonable rates. The building is located in Columbia avenue, about one hundred yards east of Belmont avenue, and the same distance east of Globe Hotel, and only two squares from the main entrance to the Exhibition Grounds, which makes the location very favorable for all visitors from this vicinity. See the sign of the Star Boarding House on top of the building.
EVES & HELLER, Proprietors.
May 26-3w.

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Price $4, and cheap at that.
Call and see them Work at the Furniture Store of
E. R. FURMAN,
Sole Agent for Columbia county.
May 26-3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE SCOTT, DECD.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Geo. Scott of Catawissa Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to George C. Scott, of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.
GEORGE C. SCOTT,
Apr. 21, 76.-6w* Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an assignee for the benefit of creditors of Nathan Kostenbauder, of Locust township, Columbia county, now residing in the borough of Bloomsburg, in said county, and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and dues of the said Nathan Kostenbauder; and those having claims to submit them to the assignee properly authenticated.
HIRAM J. REEDER,
W. L. EYERLY, Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa.
Attorney for Assignee. May 12-6w.

ANOTHER NEW STORE!
IN THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Main Street below Market.
Can be found one of the best selected assortments of Mens' and Boys Ready Made Clothing and
FURNISHING GOODS.
The undersigned feeling sure that he can give entire satisfaction to purchasers, and that he can sell
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST
be invites the public to call and examine his stock.
JESSE HICKS,
Successor to M. C. Brittain,
May 19, 76.-3m

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS.
Book and News Black a Specialty,
135 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
—o-o—
Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will guarantee every pound of ink sold to be of a SUPERIOR JET BLACK, QUICK DRYING, AND ENTIRELY FREE FOM SETTING-OFF.
Our prices are from 30 TO 50 PER CENT. LOWER than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.
A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers. Address,
KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
135 NORTH THIRD STREET,
May 19, '76.- PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.
"THE TIMES" IS A FIRST-CLASS
INDEPENDENT
MORNING NEWSPAPER,
And has closed its first year with an established bona fide circulation larger than that of any other daily in Pennsylvania, with a single exception. It has now the most perfect machinery and appliances for printing its large edition, having two new Hoe Perfecting Presses, each capable of printing 20,000 complete copies of THE TIMES in an hour, so that it can give the very latest news and make the earliest delivery to its readers. It contains
ALL THE LATEST NEWS,
including the Associated Press Telegrams, Special Telegrams and Correspondence from all points of interest, Full and Accurate Local Reports, and Fearless Editorial Discussion of all Current Topics, making it the most complete and cheapest newspaper in Pennsylvania.
The Times is thoroughly independent
in everything, and will, in all political struggles, be faithful to truth and its own convictions. It makes it a point to present, on the leading questions of the day, or in political contests as they pass, but will ever discard the blind partizanship that would subordinate the right to party success, no matter for what organization or in whose interest such claim is made, and will fearlessly criticise political errors and the want of public integrity wherever found. It demands economy and fidelity in every department of authority, City, State and National, and boldly arraigns those of every party who abuse public trusts. It discusses public issues, public events and public men with that measure of freedom that is dictated by truth, but with that dignity and courtesy which should ever characterize the press of the most enlightened nation of the world. Price two cents per copy; mail subscribers, postage pre-paid, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month.
Address
THE TIMES,
713 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS, 75 *subscribers in one day.* Best literary paper. Only $1.50 a year. Three $10 chromos free. Munyon & Sponsler, Pubs., Philadelphia. May 12-4w.

AGENTS wanted for the CENTENNIAL BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY, or the lives of the great men of our first 100 years. Send for circulars. F. W. Ziegler & Co., 518 Arch street, Philadelphia. May 12-4w.

MOODY'S Sermons and prayer meeting talks from the "Tribune" verbatim reports. 500 pages $2. Just out. 5000 sold before publication. AGENTS WANTED. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. May 12-4w.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
Put up only in BLUE BOXES.
A Tried and Sure Remedy.
For sale by druggists generally, and JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Apr 14-4w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
CENTENNIAL
HISTORY OF THE U. S.
The great interest in our thrilling history makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains a full account of the Grand Centennial Exhibition.
CAUTION.—Old, incomplete and unreliable works are being circulated; see that the book you buy contains 442 FINE ENGRAVINGS and 925 PAGES.
Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia.
D & Co. May12-4w.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED. New paths marked out by that eminent author, in person or by mail, FREE. Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3.25. Contents tables free. AGENTS WANTED. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., (John P. Jewett, manager), 129 East 28th St., N. Y. Apr 14-13w

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 19, '76-13t

and do all your own Printing. Price, $3.00.
BEST IN THE WORLD
For Business Men and Young Printers.
Thousands in use. Send two 3 cent stamps for a profusely illustrated 60 page Catalogue and Price List, called "How to Print." J. W. Dauncey & Co., Mfrs. and Dealers in Type and Printing Material, also a full line of Wood Type, at 43 & 45 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 14—12 w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE WONDERF

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M.	5. 2 P. M.
Express Train	1.55 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.54 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

THE CAMPAIGN COLUMBIAN

TO DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

We will send the COLUMBIAN to persons in this county from the first of June until after the November election for 75 cents, *cash in advance*. This barely covers the cost of the paper. Every family should seize this opportunity. Our Centennial letter gives all the news of the Great Exhibition, and in addition to that, the doings of the different state conventions of both parties, the national conventions at St. Louis and Cincinnati and all the important news of the campaign will be given weekly. If you take the paper, show this to your neighbors; if not, send 75 cents to THE COLUMBIAN Bloomsburg Pa., and get a good newspaper for six months at one fourth less than usual rates tf.

The Central Book Store is located in the Post-office. F. M. Everett is manager.

W. Howell, dentist, offers his services to the public. See card.

Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach is spending a few days in town.

David Lowenberg has a splendid assortment of spring and summer goods for everybody. Call and examine them.

Quite a number of our citizens are at the Centennial Exhibition, and more will go next week.

Michael Dougherty, of Rupert, is rebuilding and improving his hotel property. As a landlord he is attentive and obliging.

We have heard of no arrangements for Decoration Day. Surely the occasion will not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

The Executive committee of the Agricultural Society, at a meeting on May 20th, decided to hold a fair on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October, 1876.

The Supervisors of Scott Township have put up sign boards on all the roads in the township. This is commendable and ought to be imitated throughout the county.

The corner-stone of the new church to take the place of old St. Gabriel's, recently burned down, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday last.

The members of the Bloomsburg Cornet Band will give an entertainment in the Opera House on Tuesday evening, the 30th inst. The public is invited.

Hon. Edward Elwell, Probate Judge of Dodge County, Wisconsin, and his son, of Milwaukee, spent a few days in town last week visiting friends.

We understand J. H. Stadon has been employed by the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Co., to superintend their lumber department in Snyder county.

We have received the June number of *Wide Awake* for children. It is a sprightly little magazine, edited by Ella Farman, and continues to grow in excellence and favor. Published monthly by D. Lothrop & Co. Boston at $2 per year.

FESTIVAL.—There will be a Church Festival held (D. V.) at Asbury, June 3, afternoon and night. Proceeds to meet a debt on parsonage. The public are cordially invited.

HENRY S. MENDENHALL, Pastor.

It is cheaper in the long run to get *good* Clothing,even at a high price; how much better to get it both good and at the extremely low prices charged by Wanamaker & Brown, 6th and Market, Philadelphia.

Mortimer Whitehead, Master of New Jersey State Grange, will address the people at the Grange Pic-nic, Rupert Station, Friday June 2d, 1876. Come and hear him.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Sec. Dis't. G. No. 5, P. of H.

The Normal Mentor closes its first year with the May number. It is published in the interest of the Normal School, last year by the two literary societies, but the coming year the Philologians will assume entire control. It is neatly printed, and gives all the school news. We wish the *Mentor* success.

Penna. Reserves. The annual meeting of the Pa. Reserve Association will be held this year at Philadelphia on June 7th. The reunion of the Army of the Potomac will be held the following day. Any of the Reserves from this County who propose to attend are requested to notify Capt. Brockway.

The Grand Jury of Columbia Co., recommend the building of a new jail. It only takes a prisoner one night to dig out.—*Mountain Echo.*

Our cotemporary does us proud, but the fact is that it is difficult for a prisoner to stay in if he wants to. A good sized man dare not lean against the wall for fear of falling out.

We believe the editor of the *Echo* is mistaken in writing the following item—at least he should give the name of the author:

A Benton, Pa., sign reads thus: "Wm. Smith —teacher of cowtillions and other dances—grammar taut in the neetest manner—fresh salt herrin on draft—likewise Godfreys cordial—rutes sassage and other garden truck—N. B. A bawl on friday nite—prayer meetin thuesday also salme singin by the quire." Wonder if that fellow doesn't edit a paper?

The *Luminary* learns that Russel Shultz, of Benton township, Columbia county, has received the contract for carrying the mail between Muncy and Cambria, Luzerne county, via Lairdsville, Unityville and Benton. The contract goes into effect July 1st, and it is reported that Mr. S. intends to do the whole service on foot. This will necessitate a regular weekly walk of about one hundred miles, and it is thought that about two trips will put a stop to that nonsense.

We give elsewhere a synopsis of the new game law. It will be seen that fishing with nets in any inland stream is prohibited. Certain parties do not appear to think this applies to Fishing creek. The black bass that were placed in that stream some time ago have never been heard of, and probably never will be, as the stream is bordered almost nightly with persons fishing in this unlawful manner. If a few of them could be apprehended, it might be a good thing.

It may be as well for our business men and others to keep a lookout on pennies that are passed for five-cent pieces. They are in circulation. It is supposed from the appearance of the coin that the manner of making them is by heating pennies of the date of 1859 or '60, which are known as the "white nickles." After being heated, the coins are placed between two five cent pieces, after which they are put into a vice or under a press, and the result is that the pennies are squeezed out to the desired size, receiving the impression of and looking **be well-worn five-cent pieces.**

Berwick will observe Decoration Day with appropriate ceremonies. Col. C. G. Jackson will deliver an oration, and Co . A. D. Seely is chief marshall for the occasion. Excursion tickets will be issued on the L. & B. R. R. The procession will form at 1:30 p. m.

Mr. Michael Sordon, a freight conductor on the L. & B., was severely hurt while coupling gondolas at Berwick on last Saturday. When he was brought to his home at this place his injuries were considered dangerous, but we are glad to state that he is recovering.—*Northumberland Press.*

We have discovered the spot where lawyers most do congregate. The chink of projected quoits, and the rattling of pennies, on the west side of the Court House tell the story. There are a few legal gentlemen who are not often found in the crowd, but this is accounted for by the supposition that they have no pennies. We don't go there ourselves.

Never give up a choice but decaying rose bush till you have tried watering two or three times with soot tea. Take soot from the chimney or stove in which wood is used, pour boiling water a second time on the soot. The shrub will quickly send out thrifty shoots, the leaves will become large and thick, and the blossoms will be larger and richer than ever before.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN. How comes it that 63 votes were cast for Secretary at the Agricultural Society meeting last Saturday when only 54 men were in the room?

GRANGER.

We give it up. If only 54 persons were in the room during the balloting, some persons must have voted twice, or else have deposited more than one ballot. The rush to vote was such that it was impossible for the tellers to detect unfairness.

A new swindle, now extensively practiced, principally in country towns, is the sale of almost worthless dry goods by trickery. A peddler calls upon a farmer and shows a large bundle of assorted cloth, and represents himself as the agent of a bankrupt firm in England. He says that under a special provision of the revenue laws, remnants in packages of not less worth than $150 each may be imported free of duty, thus saving about seventy per cent. The purchaser of the lot really pays double instead of half the value of the goods.

On Wednesday of last week the public schools of Bloomsburg closed after a term of eight months. At the Third Street School there was a public entertainment given by the united schools of the building which upon the whole was very good, the children doing credit to themselves and their teachers. Especially was this so with the smaller ones. The house was filled. The singing and recitations were good. The paper of biographical sketches and one on the chronology of the school were interesting, but too long. Lillie's Dream was excellent. The schools of the Town have been doing a good work during the past winter.

PARLOR MATCHES.—Legislation should be resorted to, in order to prevent the manufacture and sale of what are commonly known as "parlor matches." We are satisfied that a large number of fires are caused by their common use. They may be carried into holes by mice and ignited, or may be lit by coming into contact with any substance. They are especially dangerous in the hands of children. A short time ago a box full fell to the floor in the Exchange Hotel and ignited at once, and the same thing occurred in this office last week, when a box of them accidentally fell from a table to the floor. Their use should be not only discouraged, but actually prohibited.

HOW TO MAKE A FLAG.—Persons who desire to make their own flags for the coming Fourth of July must remember that certain proportions should be observed in their manufacture. Any one can find the proper proportions from the following data: The United States garrison flag is thirty-six feet "fly"(long) and twenty feet 1oist (wide), or in that proportion, the width being five-ninths of the length. The "union," or blue field, is in length of one-third the length of the flag, and extends in width to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. There are thirteen stripes, beginning and ending with red. The garrison flag is the only one usually taken as the standard for making flags for private use or decoration.

MIFFLINVILLE May 22, 1876.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I saw your statement in the last paper sending the COLUMBIAN to any person until Nov., for seventy five cents. Will you please send me the paper on those conditions. I consider it *the* paper of the County. I am a citizen of Mifflinville just commencing and must have the paper. Please oblige, yours

* * * *

The above is one of a number of similar letters which we have received during the past week. It is gratifying to know that the COLUMBIAN is appreciated. Every intelligent citizen of the county who does not already take a paper, should follow the example of our young friend from Mifflin. An opportunity is now offered to obtain all the important news of the day at the reduced rate of seventy-five cents for six months. The voter who depends on what he is told for information as to how he should vote, makes a slave of himself. Read your own paper, find out what is going on in the world, learn the situation of the political field, and make up your mind for *yourself*, instead of permitting some scheming politician to make a tool of you. We want five hundred campaign subscribers. Send in your names.

Quite an interesting arbitration occurred at Tuesday in the Grand Jury room of the Court House. The suit was on an action brought by David Lewis against Cyrus Larrish, John Diltz, and Valentine Stout, for killing a pet deer. It seems that the defendants also had a deer with a bell on its neck, which had been running at large, and had not been seen for some time. When they discovered a belled deer running in the creek, they supposed it to be their own, and shot it. Upon examination, they found they were mistaken, and knowing Mr. Lewis had a deer, they went to him with the bell, which he identified and they delivered the carcass to him and he sold it for twelve dollars. The deer was a great pet, and could be led about with a string. Mr. Lewis testified that he could call it to him from as great a distance as he could hear the bell. E. E. Orvis Esq. was counsel for plaintiff and R. F. & J. M. Clark, Esqs, were for defendants. Messrs. Lutz, Funk and L. E. Waller arbitrators, awarded twenty dollars to the plaintiff, including the twelve dollars for which he sold it, making the balance due eight dollars. The costs of the suit will be heavy, there being eighteen or twenty witnesses, most of them coming from sixteen to twenty miles. Expensive venison, that!

The following is a synopsis of the account of the Treasurer of the Agricultural Society:

Elias Mendenhall, Treasurer, in account with the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association to May 20th 1876.

Dr.		
To balance in his hands at May 15, 1875,		$1921.49
" Amt. paid over by Ex. Committee since May 15, 1875,		3093.87
" Interest on $1921.49 for 1 yr.		115.28
" Interest " 445.33 " 7 mons.		15.58
		$5146.22
Cr.		
By Amt. of orders redeemed to this date.		$2643.54
Balance Cash in hands of Treasurer, May 20, 1876.		$2407.68
		$5146.22
The amount paid the Secretary and Clerks was		**$181.13**

BURGLARY.

On Wednesday night last, the residence of S. N. Walker on Iron Street was entered by a burglar, who found before he got out that he had gone into the wrong place. Mr. Walker was absent, attending to his duties as Court Stenographer at Danville and his wife was alone in the house. It was after midnight when she was startled by a noise down stairs. Seizing a hatchet, which she kept near at hand for self-defense, she decended, and discovered a man in in the act of making a bundle of her silverware and other articles. Upon her entry he extinguished the light, but not until she had seen that he was a white man, with blackened face, and light curly hair. The burglar cautioned her to keep quiet saying all he wanted was her money, to which she responded by dealing him a blow on the head with the hatchet that knocked him down and upset the table. As soon as he regained his feet, she struck him again on the arm knocking the caster which he held in his hand to the floor, and causing the member to fall helpless at his side. With this he appeared to think it about time to leave, and he left through the window by which he had entered. Mrs. Walker says the left a mark on his temple, and believes his arm was broken by the last blow. No arrest has yet been made. It is to be regretted that the lady did not have a revolver instead of a hatchet. With the presence of mind which she displayed throughout, she certainly might have wounded him so that his capture would be certain. She attempted to arouse the neighborhood by her screams but did not succeed, so fought it out on her own hook. There are a few ladies's fellows in this community who will be hauled up one of these days, with a jerk that will make their bones crack. But a short time since, two married ladies were insulted on the street at night, by two of the cowardly villains. We ought either to increase our police force, or those that we already have should be more active.

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this body took place at the Opera House on last Saturday afternoon, and the Society was called to order by the President, John G. Quick, Esq. A. P. Young was elected chairman, and D. A. Buckley and C. B. Brockway, Secretaries. The financial report was then read by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Garrison, and approved. Nominations for President of the Society for the ensuing year being in order, John G. Quick was unanimously re-elected. For Vice Presidents J. P. Conner, M. C. Vance, W. B. Koons and Sylvester Pursel were unanimously re-elected.

For Executive Committe the following gentlemen were nominated: David Demott, Wesley Bowman, Douglas Hughes, Mathias Hartman, Eli Mendenhall, A. P. Young, and Jacob Fisher.

At this point a discussion arose as to who had the right to vote. The charter provides that no person shall be a member who has not paid at least one dollar. The purchase of checks, or the tickets for purposes of exhibition, did not make the purchaser a member of the Society. Last year about forty persons on being informed of this fact, paid a dollar each extra for the sole purpose of becoming members. If *all* who had paid a dollar could vote, the Society had no right to demand or receive the extra dollar. Inasmuch as the practice in former years had been different, and that clause in the Charter was not generally understood, on motion of Mr. Brockway it was resolved that at the present meeting all who had paid one dollar to the Society last year should be entitled to the privilege of voting.

On motion of Mr. Shoemaker it was resolved that hereafter to become a member of this Society one dollar must be paid annually for that privilege, and the names be entered in a book by the Secretary.

The ballot then proceeded for the election of an Executive Committee, which resulted as follows:

Demott,	17.
Hughes,	10.
Bowman,	38.
Hartman,	35.
Mendenhall,	28.
Young,	32.
Fisher,	17.

Messrs. Bowman, Hartman and Young were declared elected.

The following named gentlemen were nominated and balloted for to be the Secretary, with the following result:

M. W. Nuss,	11.
T. J. Vanderslice,	32.
Joseph Garrison,	20.

Mr. Vanderslice was declared elected.

Elias Mendenhall was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

The Salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer were fixed at the same sum as that of last year.

The Society adjourned, after which the officers went into secret session.

C. B. BROCKWAY, }
D. A. BUCKLEY, } Secretaries.

"TAKE CARE OF THE PENNIES."—Look well to your spending. No matter what comes in, more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it. Little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save begin to save with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than your blankets will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not towdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it takes a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard when you are young and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says the whole country is becoming impoverished, exhausted, and almost hopelessly bankrupt. Like Egypt, groaning under its last and bitterest curse, there is scarcely a house in all the land that does not feel the affliction imposed upon the country by its corrupt rulers. The head and front of this offending is undoubtedly, the President. Proofs multiply daily that this patient, long suffering people at length begin to fully understand this man. His craft can no longer conceal his positive guilt. Before the country his true character now stands exposed and detested. He has "made himself a name in history:" a fame like that of Aerostratus. When the future student of history shall read the account of Nero's shameless conduct when Rome was burning, he will be reminded of a story he once heard of a man from Galena.

HALF FARE FOR ST. LOUIS.—The Committee on Transportation for the National Democratic Convention have received replies from thirty railroads that they will make half fare rates not only to delegates to the convention, but to all persons in any way connected with the Convention, and it is expected at least all the main roads of the country will acquiesce in this arrangement. A full list of roads agreeing to this reduction will be submitted as soon as the replies are all in.

In declining to be a Presidential Candidate, Judge Black gets in a good word for General Hancock by saying: "There are many names mentioned for the nomination at St. Louis far better than mine. If the delegates from Pennsylvania desire to vote for a citizen of this State, we have one whose claim upon them and upon the country is beyond dispute. General Hancock, whose heroic conduct in arms is only equalled by his scrupulous devotion to the principles of civil liberty in time of peace, would make a candidate and a President of whom we might be proud indeed."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1876.

Nothing of importance was transacted in either House of Congress on Saturday. The proposed adjournment of both Houses on the 12th of June is regarded by many of the knowing ones as sheer nonsense, as many of the appropriation bills agreed upon by the House Committee will never pass the Senate without very material changes. The larger portion of the Senate's time is occupied with the Belknap impeachment. Most of the Senators have prepared written opinions stating their view of the case and giving the reasons for the vote they have cast, to be submitted after the vote is taken. It seems to be conceded that the vote as to jurisdiction, will be a pretty close one and it has been intimated, that should over one third of the Senate vote against jurisdiction Belknap might escape by these same Senators refusing to declare him guilty because the Court has no right to try him. The New York *Times*, thinks this is a foolish idea, and holds that a Senator called on to say whether, on the evidence, the accused is, or is not guilty has no more right to let the question of jurisdiction influence him than has a juryman. It is a question that is open to discussion and much may be said on both sides.

The probabilities are that the Senate Committee on Post offices and Post roads will recommend the restoration of the Franking privileges to members of Congress for official business. There is no doubt that this change from the present official stamps would be cheaper and in all other respects work better for the ends of public business. The present system is simply enriching the Post Office at the expense of the other Departments or in effect only turning over the government's money from one department to the other, and only creating an unnecessary expenditure of money in the manufacture of stamps and stamped envelopes.

The outrage mill which was set in operation evidently by Carpet-baggers to grind political capital has, it seems, ceased running. On the 17th inst, Gov. Kellogg received a telegram from New Orleans informing him that the violence near Mississippi line had been horrible. There were reports of wild regulators preparing to cross the line to attack the negroes. The tenor of the telegram was such as to create serious apprehension of further trouble. The President assures Gov. Kellogg that the powers already given to the U. S. military in Louisiana to prevent violence would be amplified if the necessity therefor arose. On the 19th the following dispatch was sent to Governor Stone by W. H. Noble the sheriff of Wilkinson county:

WOODVILLE, Miss., May 19th.—*To Gov. Stone:*—Quiet has been restored throughout the county. The trouble could have been avoided had not the colored people fired into my posse. They were advised by their leaders to kill white people from the cradle up. I have arrested some of the ring leaders and may get more. Prominent colored men were with me attempting to pacify them, but they would listen to no advice. I apprehend no further trouble.

So from this it would seem the mill did not run near as well as Gov. Kellogg and his confreres hoped, and the grist ground turned out valueless. The Baltimore *News* thinks it strange and a most singular coincidence that Senator Morton should be so conspicuously exercised in behalf of Southern Republicans and be a candidate for the Presidency too. His friend Kellogg appears to have stirred up a first class outrage in the very nick of time, just as his friend Harrison charged Blaine with corruption, hoping to hurt him. The fact that Morton is a candidate may have no significance in this direction, but it does seem strange that such aids to votes as this slander of Blaine by one henchman and of the south by another should always happen just when Morton most needs them. The page who fell while sliding down the banisters at the Capitol it is thought will recover.

RENO.

An Important Matter to Borough and Township Auditors

Several times in the last few months we have called the attention of the people and officers of the several boroughs and townships in this county to the law requiring them to publish an itemized financial statement of their accounts in the newspapers in their immediate neighborhood. We have been led to do this, not altogether from a selfish motive, but because it is our duty as journalists to keep the people posted in all matters that pertain to their interests; and also because we have noticed that in a great many instances the law was being totally disregarded. The law has been for years especially explicit as regards boroughs, and yet the boroughs of Milesburg and Howard have paid no attention to the matter whatever. This disregard of the law subjects the auditors of the borough, if the corporation is in debt, of one thousand dollars apiece; if not in debt, of twenty dollars. The officers of the school boards in these two places have been equally derelict in their duty, and are liable to a similar fine.

By a law passed in 1875, the duty is now just as obligatory upon townships or other corporations. This question is being presented to the people by the papers all over the State, and this has led us to investigate the matter. We have sought information of the lawyers, and they tell us that the law upon this point is plain—that it plainly requires the auditors of the several boroughs and townships to publish a statement of their accounts, respectively, at the close of each fiscal year, in at least two newspapers in the county; also by written or printed posters, posted within the several boroughs or townships. Some of the township and borough officers have held the opinion that the written or printed posters, posted in the town or township, were sufficient. A case of this kind was tried in Washington county, involving a neglect of the auditors to publish in the papers, and after a thorough examination the Court decided against the auditors and fined them twenty dollars each. In Allegheny county a like case was tried, and with exactly the same result.

No doubt the reason why some persons have thought a publication by written or printed notices, posted up in the borough or or township, was sufficient compliance with the law, is because the act of 1874 so stated it, but the provisions of the act were as follows:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor, and school directors to be advertised in the daily or weekly papers published in the respective localities.

It is plain from the above that the written or printed statements to be posted within the borough or township, is in *addition* to the publication in the papers, for were it not so the act itself would be practically of no effect—in fact a nullity.

Then again, on the 20th day of April, 1864 the Governor approved an act, the 6th section of which required the corporate authorities of *every municipality or district* to annually, in the month of January, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality, *or of the county* in which the same is situated, a statement showing in detail the actual indebtedness, the amount of funded debt, the amount of the floating debt, thereof, the valuation of the taxable property therein, the assets of the corporation, with the character and nature thereof. The penalty for neglect to publish in the newspapers such a statement is a fine of *one thousand dollars*. The object of this law is plain. It is to bring to the knowledge of all the people interested, at least once a year, the actual financial condition of the borough, township or district and is as much for the benefit of the tax-payer as for the creditor or creditors. It is a law made in the interest of the whole people, both rich and poor, who have taxes to pay, and it is for the interest of every tax-payer to see that it is carried out to the letter, for it gives everyone an opportunity to know what the officers elected to do their public business are doing with their money —whether they are laying it out judiciously or not.

On the 12th day of April, 1875, the Governor approved an act which was supplementary to the act of 20th of April, 1874; declaring that the statement to be published in at least two newspapers must be at the end of the fiscal year, and not in January, as required by said act of 20th April, 1874. The new Constitution requires the borough or township officers to be elected annually, in February. The law, in pursuance of that constitutional provision, requires such officers elected in February to be sworn into office on the first Monday of April. Consequently the fiscal year ends at that time, and all annual statements have to be made out and published as soon as possible thereafter, except school accounts, which must be published in June. We therefore sum up the whole question as follows:

First—The auditors are required in each borough and township to settle the annual accounts thereof, and publish the same not only in newspapers, but also by written or printed statements, put up in the most public places in the respective boroughs and townships as soon after the close of the fiscal year, which is on the first Monday in April, as possible.

Second—If the borough or township is in debt, has a funded or floating debt, this must be included in the statement, together with the valuation of property, etc., and published in at least two papers, and embraced in the written or printed statement also.

It will be readily seen by what we have said that it is necessary that the auditors of the several boroughs, townships and districts throughout the county should go to work at once and settle the accounts, as they are in duty bound to do, and have them published, not only by posting written or printed notices, but also by publishing the same in the newspapers, as the law directs. A failure to perform this duty may subject the officers to trouble; for, as we have stated above, if the corporation is not in debt they are subject to a fine of twenty dollars apiece; if it is in debt, to a fine of one thousand dollars. It is hardly worth while for the auditors of any borough, township or district in this county to incur the risk of this penalty by a neglect of this plain lawful duty. If they do, and suffer by it, they cannot plead ignorance of the law as an excuse, for we do not suppose there are any persons in this county elected to this responsible position who cannot read. —*Bellefonte Republican.*

A Cure for Bronchitis.

Adamsburg, Spyder Co., Pa., July 10, 1869.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

Gents:—About two years ago I had a severe attack of bronchitis. My throat was very sore, and at one time I could not speak above a whisper. Reading in one of your pamphlets of the cures that had been effected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I was induced to give the article a trial, the result of which was quite satisfactory. The use of one bottle restored me so much that I thought there was no need of taking more, but upon taking a slight cold, I felt the trouble returning. I then took half a bottle of the Balsam, which has entirely cured me. I now with pleasure recommend this really invaluable article to all who are suffering from similar diseases, and am confident that after a single trial, you will speak of it in the terms I now do. Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Sarah Smith.

Caution.—Beware of preparations bearing similar names. Examine the bottle carefully before purchasing, and be sure you get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild cherry, having the signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

READ AND CONSIDER.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are an economical, clean, certain and powerful remedy, surpassing in efficacy any known plaster, liniment or compound.

They are particularly effective, and will positively relieve and cure: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Stubborn Colds, Kidney Complaints and all diseases for which a porous plaster has been used, in an astonishing short time.

Capcine is the greatest medicine known. Capcine is superior to electricity and more certain.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters relieve at once and cure quickly. Try them. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest.—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at four times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The Homestead is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 630 Broadway, New York.
May 5, '76 1y.

Marriages.

RANTZ—ALBERTSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Greenwood township, on the 18th of April, 1876, by E. E. Orvis, Jacob Rantz, of Jackson, to Sarah Jane Albertson, of Greenwood.

BEAVER—HAMPTON.—At Numidia, May 6th, by Rev. G. B. Dechart, Mr. Francis Beaver to Miss Mary M. Hampton, both of Roaringcreek.

KESTER—MYERS.—At Catawissa, May 18th, by the same, Mr. Isaac N. Kester, of Locust, to Miss Emily C. Myers, of Roaringcreek

Deaths.

ROBERTS.—In Montour twp., near Rupert on the 20th inst., Caldwallader Roberts, aged 75 years and 6 months.

His departure was very sudden, having been hardly engaged with his duties until within a few hours of his death. He was born in Montgomery county, but had been a resident of this county for forty years, and was much respected in the community in which he lived. He leaves a family of four children.

Business Notices

CENTENNIAL.—Buy an Accident Policy of M. W. Nuss, ofnce Court House Bloomsburg.

A new lot of Pocket Books just received at the CENTRAL BOOK STORE (Post-office).—

Gents Centennial Buckle Shoes just received at E. M. Knorr's. The latest out.

Tasso Embroidery and Insertings and Linen Yak Laces and Fringes with a Line of Dress Linens, 25 to 40 cents per yard just received at Clark & Wolf's.

For Dress Linens and Lace, Fringe and Embroidery to trim them go to Lutz & Sloan's.

To buy cheap for cash go to Creasy's new store up town.

Phoenixville Pottery, consisting of Teapots Batter Bowls, Soap Dishes &c., at Russel's.

Children's Pearl Shoes just received at Knorr's.

A full line of Dress Shirts at D. Lowenburg.

A new lot of Gentlemens and Ladies fine Shoes just received at S. H. Miller & Son's.

Dried Fruit, Spices, Tea, Coffee, and Sugar of first quality at Philips'.

Ladies Gaiter Shoes $1.25 and upward at Creasy's New Store.

A good assortment of Zephyrs, Yarns, Laces, Ribbons, and Dress Trimmings just received by A. D. Webb, Main Street, next door to First National Bank.
May 12, '76 4w.

Thomas Webb has just received two choice brands of cigars, "La Cuita" and "The Trotters," to which he calls the attention of all lovers of good tobacco. No better five cent cigars have ever been offered to the people of Bloomsburg.

‡ For White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Something new. The celebrated Comfortable Shoes without pegs and will not sqeak, at E. M. Knorr's.

S. H. Miller & Son have just received a new lot of fine Shoes.

300 Pairs Slippers at McKinney's.

Fine Shoes for Ladies and Gents received this week at S. H. Miller & Son's.

Third lot of Parasols for this Spring just in at Clark & Wolf's.

White Vests, Alpaca Dusters,
Linen Dusters, Linen Suits,
Navy Flannel Suits,
For summer wear
Latest Styles and Lowest Prices,
at D. Lowenburg.

Great arrival of Spring and Summer Goods. Just received at E. M. Knorr's

The place to buy Tea is at Cressy's, Economical Imperial, in Canisters 75 cents per pound.

Still a Large Line of Spring Dress Goods in plain and plaids at 12 cents and up at Clark & Wolf's.

New Stock of Queensware and Glassware, lowest rates at M. M. Russell's.

Fine Syrups and Molasses from 75 cents to 85 cents per gallon. Best genuine New Orleans Molasses 90 cents at Creasy's New Store.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

Pure Cider Vinegar at Philips'.

Hats, Hats, Hats,
Latest Style,
Lowest Price,
Largest Stock,
For Men, Boys and Children, at
D. Lovenberg's

A full line of Black Dress Goods for Spring, Summer and Fall at Clark & Wolf's.

Blank Books cheap, at the CENTRAL BOOK STORE —

Ladies Lasting Gaiters 1.25 at McKinney's.

Full line of Boots and Shoes cheap for cash. Alpacas 25 to 60 cents per yard at Creasy's New Store.

A full line of White Goods, all styles and prices, now in at Clark & Wolf's.

$1.25 cents will buy a nice pair of Lady Gaiters at E. M. Knorr's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Parties who are *not going* to the Centennial can buy Clothing just as cheap, and in fact cheaper than ever, at D. Lowenberg's

Philips' New Grocery Store is in Shive's Block. Give him a call.

Flour and Feed at M. M. Russell's.

Appleton "A" Muslin 9 cents a yard by the bolt, cash, at Creasy's.

Buy the Ellwood Collar at McKinney's.

Stone Ware Dishes from 3, 75 to 600 per set, at Creasy's.

Cabbas and Satchels at Clark & Wolf's.

Don't wait until it is too late to get a cheap pair of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

You can buy Domestic Dry Goods at the lowest prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Lasting Slippers 90 cents at McKinney's.

Full line of Wood and Willow Ware at Creasy's.

Canned fruits of all kinds at Russell's

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeons in the world are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Co., 234 Bowery, N. Y., whose truss and supporter were awarded the medal at the late session of the Great American Institute Fair. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 24 '76-1y

A WIDELY APPLICABLE REMEDY.—Few remedies are applicable to such a wide range of disorders as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and this not because it has special properties adapted to the cure of each—such a pretence would be manifestly absurd—but on account of its wonderfully improving effect upon the general tone of the system, and its alterative action upon the organs of nutrition, secretion and discharge. Besides its well known properties as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, torpidity of the liver, general debility, urinary and uterine difficulties, it invariably proves to be highly serviceable in overcoming anæmia, hypochondria, rheumatism, insomnia, and many other disorders and disabilities originating in poverty or impurity of the blood, nervous weakness or over-excitement, or an imperfect performance of the physical functions. May.

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 234 Bowery, N. Y., who offer $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Triumph Rupture-Cure. March 24, 76-1y

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's: "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by fourteen or fifteen different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken there on the passenger elevator to the inspector's room on the second floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured to the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our 10th floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides 4 machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as expert-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 20 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *seven* each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "

Miscellaneous.

A Missionary in Boxing Gloves.

The San Francisco Call is responsible for this:

The other day, when the winds whistled sad-toned jigs around the battery, a little old man entered a saloon, in that vicinity, and asked the barkeeper if he could leave some tracts there.

"A whole car-load, if you want to," was the prompt reply, and the little old man placed a package on a beer-table, and softly said:

"There's no noble cause than the cause of the heathen. We should all contribute a small share of our worldly wealth to shed the Gospel light across the seas."

A pair of boxing-gloves were softly reposing on a table, and the little old man felt of them and went on:

"It makes me sad to see such sinful things lying around when the cost of one glove might save a dozen souls in Africa."

Three or four of the boys had dropped in, and the saloon-keeper winked at them and replied:

"Do you want to earn five dollars for the heathen?"

"Verily, I do."

"Put on the gloves with me and knock me down, and I'll ante up cash enough to convert a whole regiment of African sinners."

"The cause is noble, the inducement great," mused the little old man, as he toyed with the gloves.

The boys encouraged him to go in, desiring to see him knocked wrong end up, and he finally got out of his overcoat with the explanation:

"It can't be a sin to box for the cause of the heathen."

The saloonist meant to lift him over one of the tables at the first blow, but the blow was warded off very handsomely, and the little old man sighed:

"Ah—um! The heathen walk in wickedness and they have souls to be saved!"

"Look out now?" cried the saloonist, as he got in a left-hander.

"Verily I will, and I will give thee one in return—for the heathen."

He struck a staggering blow, and the saloonist didn't feel quite so enthusiastic as on the start. He took the defensive, and he soon had all the work he could do.

"That's another for the ignorant minds on the far-off shore!" sighed the little old man, as he knocked the saloonists against the wall.

There wasn't any "science" about him, but he struck to kill, and his arms were flying around like the spokes of a wagon-wheel.

"Don't crowd a feller," called out the saloonist, as he was being driven back, and he got mad and cut in his hardest licks. He meant to smash the little old man's nose as flat as a window glass, but he could not do it. He got in two or three fair hits, and was beginning to regain his courage, when the aged stranger sorrowfully remarked:

"My friend, the heathen call, and I cannot tarry much longer. Take this one, and it may broaden your views on the heathen question. Receive this one in the spirit tendered, and you may be sure the five dollars shall be a beacon light as far as it will go."

He delivered two sledge-hammer blows right and left, and the saloonist got the last on the ear as he dodged the first. He went over in beautiful style, and as he slowly regained his feet he felt in his vest-pocket for the wager.

"If you'll come around here to-night and do that again I'll double the money!" he growled as he paid the wager.

"My road points toward Boston," softly replied the old man, "and I cannot tarry. Let us part friendly, for I only boxed thee for the heathen's sake. I gave to thee, thou hast given to the heathen, and now, farewell!"

Walter Scott's First Love.

THE FIRST ROMANCE IN THE LIFE OF THE GREAT NOVELIST.

In a rambling sketch of Sir Walter Scott which is united with other similar papers in a lately printed volume by Mr. W. B. Reed, there are some disclosures made with regard to the early and unforgotten love of the poet-novelist. A letter addressed to Mr. Reed by a friend of Scott affords the following information:

I quite sympathize in the interest you feel about the lady as to whose name you inquire—the first love of Sir Walter Scott She was the only daughter, (said to have been a beautiful blonde) and heiress of Sir John Stewart, a landed gentleman of Forfashire, and slighting the future author of "Waverly," she married Mr. Wm. Forbes, who afterward succeeded to a baronetcy and was at the head of a great banking establishment at Edinburgh. The lady herself died in or about 1811, and was at that time fondly portrayed by Sir Walter as the "Matilda" of his "Rokeby." Matilda, also, as you may recollect in the poem, rejected a young poet and preferred to him—not indeed a banker, which would not sound so well in poetry, but a warrior-chief. You will find several references to her in the later journals of Sir Walter; one passage I recall where he says he met her by appointment, not having seen her for many years, and that they passed the whole evening, both in tears for the long-since-departed one.

In speaking of Scott's life-long sorrow for the love of his youth, his son-in-law says:

He never wrote either sonnets or elegies or monodies or even an epitaph upon his wife; but what an epitaph is his diary throughout, and what a picture have we in his entry about the Runic letters which he carved in the day of young passion among the gravestones of St. Andrew's.

When Scott was 26 he married a lady of French birth and parentage, Charlotte Margaret Carpenter.

Tea Drinking.

The *Food and Fuel Reformer*, an English paper says: "It is on woman that the evil effects of tea drinking fall with the heaviest weight. How many women, who think that they could not get along a single day without tea, owe it to their cold feet and hands, their liability to frequent colds, their peculiar difficulties, especially their weakening ones, and their habitual loss of appetite, rendering them a prey to 'dinner pills' or the absurdities termed 'strengthening medicines,' so long in vogue. No wonder tea drinkers are so frequently small eaters, when their tea has gradually destroyed their appetite! But perhaps the worst use to which tea is applied by women is the practice of drinking copiously of warm tea during pregnancy, with the idea that it will render their milk abundant. A most unfounded, absurd, and disastrous practice. It is alike injurious to the mother and her offspring, and it may originate the hereditary diseases of successive generations—far beyond the third and fourth. According to Dr. Wm. Alcott one cause of a scrofulous constitution, by inheritance, is to be found in the use of tea by ancestors, and he reasons out the matter on sound physiological principle, observing that whatever weakens the nerves—especially those of the stomach—in a mother is sure to entail a tendency to disease on her offspring, which will not unfrequently prove to be scrofula or that dismal and universal disease—tuberculous consumption.

Agricultural.

About Scarecrows.

Now that the planting season is at hand, we have no doubt that many a farmer will rummage through his garret to find cast-off garments, which, stuffed with straw, are to be set up in the cornfield to warn off the marauding crow. Never had much faith in the artifice. Crows are possessed of much more wisdom than is generally credited to them; and while an immovable bundle of rags may drive them away for a short time, we believe that eventually they discover the humbug, as we have seen the birds complacently picking up young corn almost within the shadow of as an elaborate a stuffed scarecrow as ever was erected. We however, have heard suggested a couple of plans which are calculated to intimidate even the boldest of these birds; and as they are easily carried out perhaps our farmer readers may make use of them. The first and best is a suspended looking-glass. Take two small mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them from an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind the suns rays are reflected all over the field even if it be a large one and even the oldest and bravest of the crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields subjected to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they may resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious-looking bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple materials. It only remains to hang from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird makes swoops and dashes in a most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens has been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.—*Scientific American.*

RULES FOR FARMERS.—A correspondent suggests as "something that would interest and profit many young farmer-readers," that we should prepare and publish a hundred rules for the attainment of success and wealth in farming. A much smaller number, if faithfully adhered to, will contribute materially to success and insure, with economy and good habits, sufficient wealth to satisfy the reasonable desires of anyone. Among them the following may be mentioned:

1. Select good land and reject sterile, no matter how cheap.
2. Raise no weeds and only profitable crops.
3. Underdrain wherever needed.
4. Adopt a good rotation of crops and adhere to it.
5. Provide sufficient shelter for domestic animals.
6. Keep everything connected with the domestic animals neat and clean.
7. Plow well, cultivate well—do all work well and not in a slipshod manner.
8. Accumulate and save manure and apply it properly.
9. Procure good implements and take good care of them.
10. Raise good animals and take care of them.

The preceeding ten rules will be of much use if carried out and we add two more to cover them all, viz.:

11. By measuring and weighing and with careful accounts ascertain just what every crop and every animal costs you and find out just what is the market value of each.

12 Employ, then those crops and animals which you find give you good profit and drop all else.

You can thus have the satisfaction of knowing that you are carrying out Ricardo's two famous rules for acquiring wealth.

1. Cut short your losses.
2. Let your profits run on.

Stick to Your Farms.

The life of a farmer is not an easy one; but when we look around and see the wrecks of fortune made on every hand by men engaged in other pursuits, the farmer has cause to be thankful if he can support his family and give his children a good common education. It has been stated that during the last half century only four merchants in the city of New York, out of every hundred, have succeeded in making their business profitable. The unsuccessful ones have managed, in many cases, to continue in business for many years after they had become bankrupt, according to their books; but, of course had to finally succumb to their fate. These men, while living in good style, and many luxuriously, have carried continually a load of care that no farmer ever experienced; and when the time came that their business must be wound up, their condition generally has been one of poverty, and utterly broken down in spirit. A few of them recover and resume business again; but the majority are pushed aside, so as to make room for others, eventually to follow in their footsteps and end their lives in misery and despair.

Farmers, be contented. You may not be able to lay up money; but if you can pay for your farms and live comfortably, envy not the condition of those engaged in other pursuits. To those farmers who are out of debt, and own good farms, need I say that the apparently wealthy bankers of Wall Street might well envy your lot. Nearly every week some one of these firms, owing millions of dollars, explodes, and its members sink into poverty and obscurity; but the farmer who is out of debt owns a bank that can never fail, inasmuch as seedtime and harvest are promised unto the end of time.

A word to farmer's sons. If your fathers own good farms which are not mortgaged, don't all abandon your homes. One of you, at least, should remain to carry on the farm when your father's lease of life has expired. You might possibly do better in some other business, but you had better not risk a change.

The Weight of Hay.

So many things have to be taken into consideration in calculating the weight of hay in bulk, it makes it difficult to get at it precisely. For example, fine, newly mown hay like red top or herd grass, would probably require 500 cubic feet for a ton: timothy, 550; clover, 650; course meadow hay, 700, or more. After being stacked 30 days the bulk would be decreased from five to ten per cent possibly more, according to the size of the stack and the pressure upon it. Again hay will vary somewhat in measurement according to the time it is cut. If this be done when it is just coming in blossom, as it always should, it will pack closer and weigh more per cubic foot than if left till the seeds begin to ripen, and the stalks and leaves have grown coarser and become drier. Good judgement and some experience in measuring and weighing are required to get at this correctly. A neighbor of mine informs me that he once had the curiosity to weigh his timothy hay as he put it into the barn in July. He sold it about nine months after, and on weighing it, as it came out of the barn, greatly to his purprise it had shrunk to within a fraction of twenty five per cent.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of dealers of Columbia county. I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taxed, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several acts of Assembly in and for the county of Columbia, for the year 1876, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID GUNSHOR.

	Class.	Tax.
Hice, Abraham general merchandise	14	7 00
Sharman, C. A. " "	14	7 00
Lessee, J. A. " "	14	7 00
Breisbach, Geo. " "	14	7 00
Hinderliter, David " "	14	7 00
Sharman, F. L. " "	14	7 00

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Everett, H. F. general merchandise	14	7 00
Mellheny, Benjamin general merchandise	14	7 00
Mellheny, John J. " "	12	12 50
Mellheny, Bohr " "	12	12 50

BERWICK BOROUGH.

Snyder, C. B. book store	14	7 0
Adams & Son, general merchandise	13	10 00
Freas Brothers, " "	14	7 00
Eggert, John jewelry store	14	7 00
Freas Bros. & Chiles, lumber dealers	14	7 00
Dodson, J. R. drug store	14	7 00
Hockman, H. M. grocery store	14	7 00
Miller, A. general merchandise	12	12 50
Fowler, C. B. stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Wilson & Co. drug store	14	7 00
Bowman & Grimm general merchandise	13	10 00
Hower, J. & H. E. " "	11	15 00
Little, Dr. R. R. drug store	14	7 00
Gross, David porter bottler	14	7 00
Jackson & Woodin, manufacturing co.	7	40 00
Buckingham, G. A. stoves & tinware	14	7 00

BLOOMSBURG.

Hendershott, Joseph W. grocery and coal	14	7 00
Neal C. W. & Brother, dealers in coal	12	12 50
Kile Jr., Henry Sr. grocery	14	7 00
Hagenbuch, Isaiah stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Mendelsohn, Barry goods store	12	12 50
Kramer, Wm. grocery store	14	7 00
Stroup, David grocery store	14	7 00
Evans, A. J. clothing store	14	7 00
Brown, W. H. grocery store	14	10 00
Starr, C. C. grocery and dry goods	13	10 00
Bernard, Louis jewelry store	14	7 00
Decker & Stocker, confectionery	14	7 00
Phillips, Abner E. grocery store	14	7 00
Miller S. H. & Son, dry goods and grocery	12	12 50
Runyon & Co. hardware store	13	10 00
Moyer Brothers, drug store	14	7 00
Hower, H. C. shoe and hat store	14	7 00
Potter, G. A. book and stationery	14	7 00
Wagoncheler & Co. wholesale notion store	12	12 50
Ross, W. F. dry good and groceries	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co. general merchandise	7	40 00
Hendershott, N. J. drug and grocery store	14	7 00
Jacoby O. A. grocery store	14	7 00
Stecker, J. H. Flour and grain store	14	7 00
Foust, W. H. dealer in coal	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Lumber Co.	12	12 50
Schuyler & Son, hardware store	12	12 50
Lowenberg, David merchant tailor	13	10 00
Clark & Wolf, dry good store	12	12 50
Maize, J. H. grocery store	12	12 50
Winmire, Frederick confectionery	14	7 00
Reifsnyder & Holmes, pianos organs and gas fitters	14	7 00
Lockard, G. M. & J. K. dealers in coal	14	7 00
Creasy, D. A. dry goods and grocery	12	12 50
Webb, Thomas confectionery	14	7 00
Scott, John B. "	14	7 00
Clark, Geo. A. book store	13	10 00
Mercer Brothers, drug store	12	12 50
Knorr, Eli boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Russell, M. M. grocery store	13	10 00
Rupert, A. M. stove and tinware	14	7 00
Whary, L. E. " "	14	7 00
Miller, C. S. confectionery	14	7 00
Brobst, Mrs. David confectionery	14	7 00
Gross, Peter beer bottler	14	7 00
Hahn, Augustus grocery store	14	7 00
Furman, Elias R. furniture store	14	7 00
Eyer, J. K. dry goods and groceries	13	10 00
Offerdi, G. W. furniture store	15	10 00
Keller & Hartly, wholesale dry goods	12	12 50
Johnson, J. H. grocery store	14	7 00
Klahn, C. A. drug store	14	7 00
Hartman, H. C. carpet store	14	7 00
Hicks, Jesse clothing store	14	7 00
Hartman, I. W. dry goods and groceries	15	10 00
McKelvy, I. W. " "	6	50 00
McKinney, Wm. C. boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Lutz & Sloan, dry good store	11	15 00

BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Terwilliger, Andrew grocery store	14	7 00
Kinnetos, W. M. general merchandise	14	7 00
Eaton Mrs. A. W. grocery store	14	7 00

CATAWISSA.

Hile & Bro. general merchandise	11	15 00
Wesley, J. " "	13	10 00
Michal, Max confectionery	14	7 00
Clark & Willits, boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Gilbert & Kline, general merchandise	11	15 00
Scott, Geo. dry good store	14	7 00
Manhardt Geo. boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Hartman, Wm. furniture store	14	7 00
Sharpless & Son, general merchandise	11	15 00
Harder, Thomas E. furniture store	14	7 00
Diemer S. B. general merchandise	12	12 50
Williams, Joslin stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Smith, J. M. drug store	14	7 00
John J. & Son, general merchandise	12	12 50
Rinard, S. D. " "	14	7 00
Cleaver, A. R. stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Brobst, M. M. general merchandise	12	12 50
Fortner R. P. & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
Orange, Wm. " "	14	7 00
Seesholtz, L. H. grocery store	14	7 00
Funston, C. R. dealer in coal	14	7 00
Gue, E. B. " "	14	7 00
Knittle & Abbott, dealers in lumber & coal	14	7 00

CENTRALIA.

Millard, O. B. general merchandise	12	12 50
Mensch, Adam jewelry store	14	7 00
Johnson J. H. & Co. grocery store	14	7 00
Murphy, C. O. general merchandise	14	7 00
Bryson R. & Co. " "	10	20 00
Black, D. C. grocery store	14	7 00
Hoffman, Wolfe agent boot & shoe store	14	7 00
Davis, Geo. jr. drug store	14	7 00
Fortner, A. B. stoves and tinware	14	7 00

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Low Bros. & Co. general merchandise	13	10 00
Brobst, Thomas grocery store	14	7 00
Dutterich, Samuel grocery store	14	7 00
Cain, John dealer in coal	14	7 00
Kramer, Josiah confectionery	14	7 00
Sponsler, Jacob general merchandise	14	7 00
Fowler, Z. T. dealer in coal and grain	14	7 00
Lamoin, Wm. general merchandise	14	7 00
Wilmire & Irvin, " "	14	7 00

FISHINGCREEK.

Ammerman J. M. general merchandise	14	7 00
Hosler, D. K. " "	14	7 00
Harrison, Jarin " "	14	7 00
Derkiack & Bender " "	14	7 00
Howell, G. M. " "	14	7 00
Mellheny, J. F. " "	14	7 00
Harrison, Jared " "		

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Dyer & Bro. general merchandise	13	10 00

GREENWOOD.

Welliver, J. E. general merchandise	14	7 00
Masters, Wm. " "	12	12 50
Eves Ellis & Bro. " "	12	12 50
Eves & Heller, " "	14	7 00
Leggett & Love, " "	13	7 00
Henry, Mrs. H. " "	14	7 00
Derr, A. J. " "	14	7 00
Black, P. D. " "	12	12 50

HEMLOCK.

Harris, F. P. general merchandise	14	7 00
Ohl, Wm. boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Shoemaker, M. G. & W. H. general mdse.	14	7 00

LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

Yeager, Jacob general merchandise	14	7 00
Fahringer, Lucas " "	14	7 00
Yastine, J. H. & Co. " "	14	7 00
Yocum, F. M. " "	13	10 00

MADISON.

Gingles, William general merchandise	13	10 00
Hurst, H. W. & Co. " "	13	10 00

MAIN.

Campbell & Co. general merchandise	14	7 00
Bodine, J. D. " "	14	7 00
Derr, E. F. confectionery	14	7 00

MIFFLIN.

Hetler, J. H. general merchandise	13	10 00
Creasy & Brown, " "	13	10 00
Schweppenheiser, E. general merchandise	14	7 00

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Sands, Joseph & Son general merchandise	14	7 00

MONTOUR.

Farnsworth, J. F. grocery store	14	7 00
Paxton & Harman, general dealers	13	10 00
Sharpless, G. B. groceries and dry goods	14	7 00
Ammerman & Jackson, general mdse.	14	7 00
Reay, Henry S. oils and brushes.	14	7 00

ORANGE.

Sloan, B. K. general merchandise	13	10 00
Low, C. W. & Son " "	13	10 00
Harmon, J. B. " "	14	7 00
Keller, M. C. confectionery	14	7 00

PINE.

Lyon, R. W. general merchandise	14	7 00

ROARINGCREEK.

Cherrington, Owen W. general mdse.	13	7 00

SUGARLOAF.

Cole, R. D. general merchandise	14	7 00
Cole E. & Son. " "	14	7 00

SCOTT.

Dietterich, W. E. general merchandise	14	7 00
Hartman, T. W. confectionery	14	7 00
Alleman, C. R. stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Richert, Nebenich boots, shoes & notions	14	7 00
Greveling, Thomas J. & Co. grocery & feed	13	10 00
Werman, Samuel A. general merchandise	14	7 00
Wintersteen, J. D. food and shoe store	14	7 00
White, A. R. general merchandise	12	12 50
Ent, Robert N. stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Gordner, J. R. drug store	14	7 00
Greveling & Trimbly, general merchandise	13	10 00
Ail Henry coal dealer	14	7 00

All persons who may feel aggrieved by the above classification can have an opportunity of appealing by meeting the undersigned, June 5, 1876, at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. and ending at 4 o'clock p. m.

SAMUEL JACOBY,
May 5, '76.- Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

The subscriber has taken the Millinery Store formerly occupied by Sarah C. Ale, on Main Street, Bloomsburg where she will be happy to see her friends and the ladies of the County generally. A fresh stock of Millinery Goods on hand and at reasonable rates. Miss Fanny Fisher, will attend to trimming &c.

May 5, '76.-1m ELMA KESTER.

FOR SALE!

400 ACRES OF COAL LAND

Lying in Briar Creek and Fishing Creek Townships, in Columbia County, and only about four miles from Berwick. The land is well timbered and a large vein of coal open on said property.

For terms and conditions of sale, address or call upon,

April 21, 3m. R. DOWNING, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would hereby give notice to all parties indebted to him, on note or book account, to come forward and settle at once or the accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

Feb. 4-tf. STEPHEN KNORR.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Floating and Doors, Farm Gates, and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—There is no class of diseases that require more experience to treat successfully than those of a private character. Many physicians suppose that when the primary symptoms are removed, the disorder or poison has been eradicated. Such is not the case. The difficulties, or the various stages of the disease are then to succeed. The parts next attacked are the throat, nose, mouth, tongue, skin, tendons, bones, ligaments, ears, eyes, &c. Frequently these symptoms are treated by physicians as simple ulcerations, until some of the important organs of the body become involved, when death relieves the sufferer. DR. H. W. LOSH, having made all private diseases a study, guarantees a speedy and permanent cure with purely vegetable medicines. Medical offices and drug store, No. 331 North Fifteenth street. Hours, 10 till 1.30 and 6 to 9 p. m.

March 17, '76-1y.

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.

A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough. Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of contractors.

Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY COAL.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.

KNITTLE & ABBOTT.
April 21, 1876.- Catawissa, Pa.

Centennial Prices, 1876.

PLANTS BY MAIL,

Postpaid to any address in the United States.

For 20 cts. 1 New Geranium, double or single.
" 25 cts. 2 Older Varieties, " "
" 50 cts. 1 Geranium, 1 Ageratum, 1 Coleus, 1 Verbena, 1 Sage, 1 Fuschia.
" $1.00, 2 Ageratum, 2 Geranium, 2 Sages, 2 Coleus, Heliotrope, 4 Verbenas.

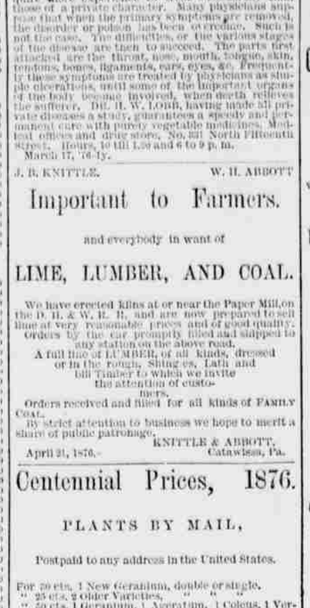
By express, box and packing free, for $3.00.

12 Verbenas, in variety.		2	Dahlias,
6 Geraniums,	"	2	Fuchsias,
6 Coleus,	"	2	Hardy Pinks,
6 Sages,	"	2	Cigar Plants,
6 Ageratums,	"	2	Chrysanthemums,
4 Heliotropes,	"	2	Basket Plants,
2 Cupheas,		2	Ornamentals,
2 Begonias,		1	Century Plant,
1 Rose,		2	Alternatheras,
2 Lantanas,		2	Ivies,

Orders received for Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens. Cash to accompany all orders.

Address DAVID CLIFFE,
Riverside, Nurseries,
Riverside, North'd Co. Pa.

April 21, 3m.



April 14-7w

CALIFORNIA

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in southern and central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all poit ts via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway for Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs, from St. Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to Mcgregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Richmond, Harvard, Belvidere, Rockford, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago

Feb. 4, 76-1y

LOUIS BERNHARD,

Dealer in

ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silverware, Watches and Jewelry

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks,

FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.

REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING

Promptly Executed.

Oct 8, '75-1y

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LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

July 1, '75-tf.

MARVIN'S STANDARD

FIRE & BURGLAR

SAFES

COUNTER, PLATFORM, WAGON & TRACK

SCALES

AGENTS WANTED
SEND FOR PRICE LIST
MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
265 BROADWAY N. Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
108 BANK ST. CLEVE. O.

March 31, 76-1y.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.

No. 234 Bowery, New York,

TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE

PREMIUM MEDAL

FOR THE

Best Elastic Truss and Supporter

At the great American Institute Fair

(SESSION 1875.)

CURE RUPTURE IN FROM 20 TO 90 DAYS, AND OFFER $1,000 FOR A CASE THEY CANNOT CURE.

They employ a first-class Lady Surgeon. Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. The usual discounts to Patrons of Husbandry. Examinations Free. Orders filled by mail. Send ten cents for Descriptive Book, to DR. G. W. H. BURNHAM,

Mar. 24, '76.-1y. General Superintendent.

Verbatim Reporting.

TERMS: Actual travelling, boardings, and other expenses; five dollars a session, for taking the report; and ten cents a folio, (hundred words,) for writing out into long-hand.

Where the matter reported in one day equals or exceeds fifty folios, the five-dollar fee will be remitted, and the transcribing into long-hand charged at fifteen cents a folio; but, in all such cases, if fewer than fifty folios are purchased, the five dollars will be charged.

Address.—S. N. Walker, A. M., Court-stenographer, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Residence.—Iron street, between Third and Fourth.

Office.—With E. E. Orvis, Esq., Columbian-building; entrance, opposite the east gate to the court-house yard, first floor, first door to right.

Office-hour, from twelve to one o'clock.

Feb 18, 1876-1y

The Wall Street Indicator.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE SENT FREE.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete Instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."

BUCKWALTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
P. O. Box 4317. 10 Wall St., New York City.
Mar. 31, '76.-1y

HOTEL TO LEASE.

The Hotel in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., known as the Jacob Good stand, now occupied by John Snyder, is to be let for the year beginning April 1, 1876. Apply to S. KNORR,
Att'y-at-law,
Jan 7, 76-tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

HOMEOPATHIC

FAMILY MEDICINE CASES.

And books giving plain and concise directions for their use can be had of any Druggist in the country. In cases will a timely dose of medicine stave off a terrible case of sickness.

Messrs. BOERICKE & TAFEL, 145 Grand St., New York, will send a catalogue describing the different styles and sizes, to any address on receipt of a stamp. Theirs is the oldest establishment of its kind in America, having been founded in 1835.

Apr 14-3w.

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A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, M